THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Postal Telegraph Buys Federal Radio

Mark L. Bristol—Admiral Diplomat

The Aims of Marshal Chang Tso-ling

By H. T.

Significance of Secret Societies in Chinese Life

By Albert Y. Hugh

Reorganizing Shanghai's Educational System

By King Chu

Defeat of Sun Chuan-fang and Possible Consequences

By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927

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42-037

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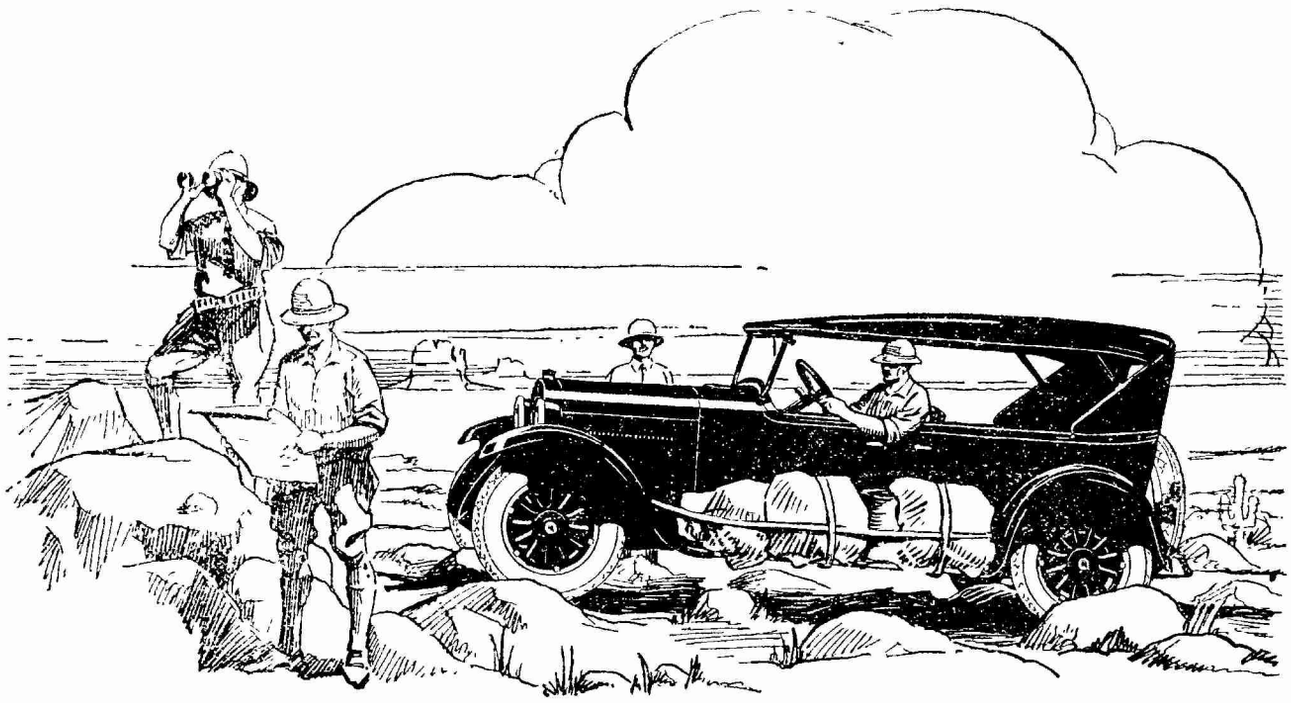

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Pioneers and explorers, whose lives depend upon the reliability of the transportation they use, employ Dodge Brothers Motors Cars almost exclusively.

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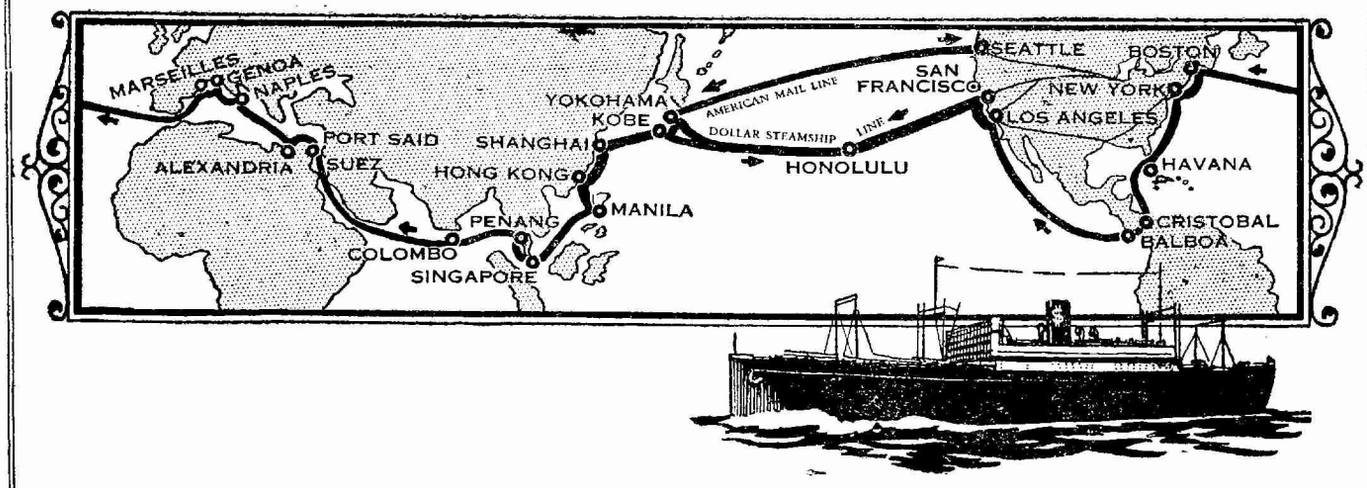
E. W. Frazar & Co., 13 Rue de Paris, Tientsin

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

42-039



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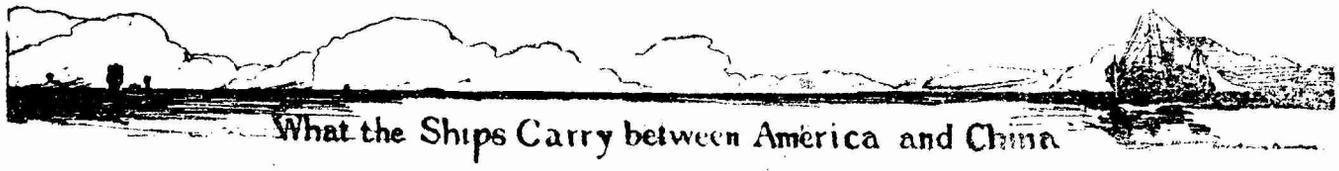

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
July 21.
To Honolulu.

Brassware	Pls.	6

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 30	,,	30.69
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0 38
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.00
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	5
Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports	,,	128
Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	169
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	14
Antimony, Regulus....	,,	420
Brassware	,,	145
Cotton, Rags	,,	942
Oil, Wood	,,	4,788

Foreign Goods.

Leather, Calf.....	,,	11

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Unfired, Hankow	,,	112
Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang...	,,	1
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	2
Imperial, other Ports	,,	2
Egg Albumen, Moist ..	,,	352
,, Yolk, Moist....	,,	173

To Papeete.

Cigarettes	,,	18

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 60	,,	59.38

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 45	Pls.	44.60

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	128

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 43	,,	42.82
White, other Ports Bls. 2	,,	2.00

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 25	,,	24.83
Yellow Hankow Bls. 3	,,	3.20
Yellow other Ports Bls. 10	,,	10.10
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 94	,,	95.18
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	32.00
Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	84
,, Yolk, Dried....	,,	168
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	63
Wool Sheep's.....	,,	150
Skins, Dog, Tanned..	Pcs.	14,400
,, Hare, Untanned	,,	10,000
,, Moufflon, Untanned	,,	670

BALTIMORE MARU,
August 5.
To San Francisco.

Cotton Rags	Pls.	727

To Seattle.

Fluorspar	,,	2,100

To New Orleans.

Bags, Gunny, Waste ..	,,	2,225

To Philadelphia.

Cotton, Waste.....	,,	305

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
August 6.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel: Grey, 32⅜ in. by 31 yd.....	Pcs.	1,200
Grey, 40 in. by 31 yd.	,,	1,200

CITY OF GLASGOW,
August 6.
from U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain.....	Pls.	273
Wire Shorts	,,	1,413
Steel Sheets, under ⅛in. thick	,,	604
Steel Wire Rods, Defective	,,	1,911
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Cloth.....	,,	16
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	542
Glucose, Bleached.....	,,	78
Starch	,,	504
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		3,286

HAVRE MARU, August 6.
To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	153

To New York.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	948
Hyson, other Ports	,,	12
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	88
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	24
Antimony Regulus ..	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	57
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Oil, Wood	,,	827
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	839

To Boston.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	213
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	236
Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	74

To Rotterdam.

Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	168

PRESIDENT PIERCE,
August. 12.
To Seattle.

Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang ..	Pls.	23
,, other Ports	,,	32
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	2
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	3,000

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 35	Pls.	34.76

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 128	,,	128.15

To Fort Wayne.

Tea, Green: Hyson, ther Ports ..	,,	22

To Houston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	25

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	37
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	18

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 139	,,	138.96
Silk, Raw, Dupion: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	19.93

To South Manchester.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 4	Pls.	4.12

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	128

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	12
Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang..	,,	49
,, other Ports	,,	39
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	43
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	169
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	173
Other Kinds, other Ports	,,	4

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 85	Pls.	84.77
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	43
Imperial, other Ports	,,	16
Albumen, Dried.....	,,	84
Brassware	,,	27
Skin Crosses, Kid ..	Pcs.	300
Skins, Moufflon, Tanned	,,	2,700
,, Lamb, Untanned	,,	1,580

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai ...Bls. 24	Pls.	78.65

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	14
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	31
,, other Ports	,,	19

To Montreal.

Skins, Goat, Tanned..	Pcs.	1,290

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—During the past week hardly any business of any magnitude is reported to have taken place and notwithstanding the fact of a fair number of Chinese Mills having reduced their spindleage, prices on old season stocks of cotton continued steady with a tendency even to firmness on any tentative demand, which, however, was comparatively small on the part of spinners, who appear to be now more and more intent on waiting to take in their necessary supplies from the new season cotton, in that they are not unduly pressed for any immediate deliveries. The receipts of Ningpo cotton, new crop, have been quite heavy during the past week but they were absorbed as quickly as they arrived and as usual under such conditions prices assumed a firmness evolving a rising tendency. Furthermore, the better feeling in the yarn situation both here and in Japan, coupled with the current steady appreciation in Mid-Americans and Indians should not be disregarded in that such often form formidable factors towards influencing the rates of the domestic staple, indicating, as it were, the advisability of present purchases with a view to more profitable results before any further probable advances set in.

Yarn:—The market during the week under review has been keeping steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Business for export has been booked some 8,000 to 9,000 bales in all counts and prices advanced from Tls.3.00 to Tls. 6. 00 as compared with those of last week.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	12.03
American-Middling last reported	11.29
Tone of the Market, *Firm*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	23.10	Spot.
	22.88	Oct.
	23.16	Dec.
	23.20	Jan.
	23.35	Mar.
	23.43	May.

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	388
Fine Oomra, July.....	429
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	466
Tone of the market—*Firm*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	40.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	39.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	39.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	42.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	37.20

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
			*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
		*	*	*	*			
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
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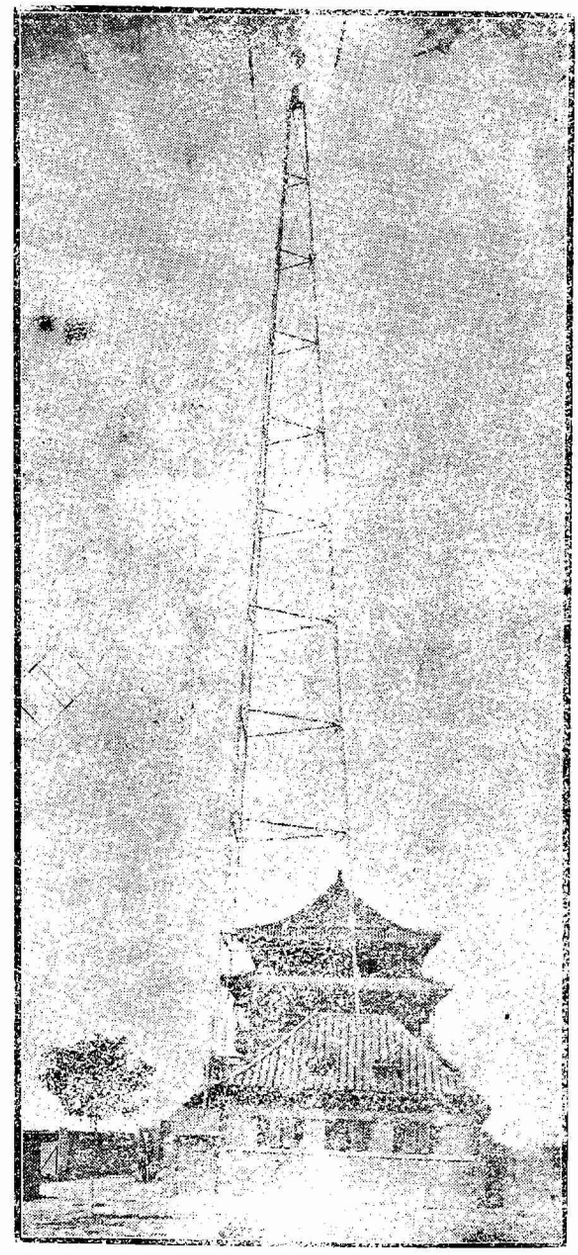

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUYS THE FEDERAL RADIO

THAT INTERESTING developments are pending in the field of trans-Pacific cable and radio communication is indicated in a dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser* on August 26 which stated that George McLaughlin, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company had announced the purchase of the patents and rights of the Federal Telegraph Company which operates radio communication in the Pacific and also holds important concessions for the construction of wireless stations in China. The Postal Telegraph Company which operates land wires in the United States, also controls the Commercial Pacific Cable Company which operates the only cable across the Pacific running from San Francisco to Manila with branches to Japan and Shanghai. The Commercial Pacific Cable, however, while an American corporation, is owned to the extent of 75 percent of its stock by non-American interests. According to the report in the *Advertiser* it is the purpose of the Postal interests to develop both cable and radio communication in the Pacific, coordinating the two services for the purpose of improving the transmission of news and commercial messages between the United States and Far Eastern countries. The Federal Telegraph Company, the interests of which have been purchased by the Postal, controls the 'long-wave arc system' while the Postal controls the De Forest patents, a system of short-wave tube transmitting, which enables the sending of photographs, signatures and such, either by telephone or telegraph. The *Advertiser* also published a report in connection with the foregoing, which stated that there are now prospects of breaking the deadlock which has existed for several years regarding the attempt of the Federal Telegraph Company to erect high-power wireless sending and receiving stations in China. The Federal contract with the Chinese Government entered into several years ago has been blocked by Japanese interests which claim prior rights. Now it is reported that the American and Japanese interests have got together and that the American company will shortly proceed with the construction of the new stations, providing of course, the agreement of the Chinese can be obtained. These reports are of particular interest in view of the report which appeared in *The Review* on August 20 that the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, a competitor of the Postal or McKay interests, has decided to construct a new all-American cable across the Pacific. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of these moves from the standpoint of providing better and cheaper communication facilities across the Pacific, a matter which American commercial and publishing interests have worked on for many years.

Mark L. Bristol—Admiral—Diplomat

BY J. B. P.

ON Friday September 9, there was an interesting ceremony aboard the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* in the Shanghai harbor when Rear-Admiral Clarence Stewart Williams, who has been commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet since October 14, 1925, relinquished command to Admiral Mark L. Bristol. American residents of Shanghai, who are familiar with the problems which have faced Admiral Williams during the past two years and who realize how well he has handled a most difficult and trying situation, will regret to see him depart, but their regret will be tempered by the thought that he has earned a vacation and that it was fitting that his long and honorable career in the American Navy should have been rounded out with service on the China station.

The most difficult problem which any American admiral has to face on the China coast is that of dealing with his own American citizens who have interests in this part of the world, the reason for the complications being that certain American interests are not always what they seem to be on the surface. The writer knows of a case once where an American attorney moved heaven and earth to induce the American admiral to lend the American naval forces for the protection of a certain alleged American interest and when the admiral refused, the attorney retaliated by sending a 'hot' report back to Washington attacking the admiral for dereliction of duty in the protection of 'American' interests. But the report to Washington had no effect because the alleged American interest which the American attorney was representing was not an American interest at all, but a European interest. The Admiral knew this all the time and was perfectly correct in his attitude, but he had to suffer the consequences of an underhanded attack and temporary unpopularity among the 'local set' which entertains those it likes and 'cuts' those who do not follow its bidding. Down at Canton a few years ago a subordinate commander of the American fleet at that port was induced to join with the British and Japanese in 'protecting' the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration against some action by the Canton Government which at that time was controlled by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The American marines were landed and in cooperation with the British and Japanese they succeeded in blocking Dr. Sun's Government in the contemplated move, but the action had tremendously adverse effects from the standpoint of Chinese-American relations for it antagonized the Kuomintang and made enemies of hundreds of prominent Chinese who up to that time had been friendly toward the United States. Also, the action had a very great, if not the deciding effect, in throwing the Cantonese into the arms of the Russians. And all because a naval officer made a mistake in authorizing the use of the American naval forces in the protection of non-American interests in the Chinese Customs Administration.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol

An American newspaper correspondent who was in Canton at the time investigated this incident and found that American participation in the intervention at Canton against Dr. Sun's Government had not been authorized by either the American legation or by Washington. The thing had simply been "put over' on the local American naval officer by the British and Japanese who wanted to involve America in the situation for purely selfish reasons. Which illustration should be sufficient to emphasize the difficulties which confront the commander-in-chief of the American naval forces on the China coast. And in this connection it is not necessary to refer again to the plot which was hatched in Shanghai and London last May to drag America into a vast and highly dangerous military adventure in China following the Nanking incident. Americans familiar with the pressure which was exerted here by non-American interests, for the purpose of involving America in the British Tory plan for armed intervention in China, respect and honor Admiral Williams for having the courage to resist the scheme even though it had the support of certain unthinking local Americans whose vision in respect to America's relations with the Far East does not extend further than the Shanghai Bund and Nanking Road.

When it came to the protection of legitimate American interests, Admiral Williams was never found wanting, but he was always able to distinguish between legitimate American interests and the lending of the American forces for the protection of non-American interests which would have had the effect of creating complications in the relations of China and America.

But while regretting the departure of Admiral Williams, there is almost universal gratitude, among thinking Americans (and Chinese) that Washington has sent to these shores, Admiral Mark L. Bristol who comes to the Far East directly from Constantinople where he has served with signal honor as American High Commissioner to Turkey. Admiral Bristol was born at Glasboro, N. J., on April 17, 1868 and is a graduate of the Naval Academy of the class of 1887. He was on the *Texas* at the Battle of Santiago in the Spanish-American war and has been closely connected with the development of modern gunnery, torpedoes and aircraft in the Navy. He had charge of aeronautical development in the Navy from 1913 to 1916. During the World War he commanded the *North Carolina*, convoying American troop-ships across the Atlantic At the close of the war he was a member of the International Armistice Commission in Belgium and later became commander of the American fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. He was appointed U. S. High Commissioner to Turkey in 1919 and also served as a member of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Greek occupation of Smyrna. From Nov. 23, 1922 to Feb. 5, 1923 he was one of the American delegates to the Lausanne Conference which officially terminated the war with Turkey and which resulted in the granting of national autonomy to the Turkish Republic.

An American familiar with conditions in the Near East recently wrote the following lines about Admiral Bristol in a widely read American magazine:

"He is short, wiry, brown-eyed, modest, a typical Navy man about whom always lurks the dignity that comes from a constant sense of responsibility. Frequently in contact with newspaper men and writers, he invariably asks them not to mention his name, and he means it. In matters of duty his courage is boundless and he maintains by word and pen his convictions to the last ditch. It was this sort of man who was sent, August 12, 1919,

Rear-Admiral Clarence Stewart Williams—*Photo by Kobza*

to the Near East, at first to command American vessels in those waters and re-open the American embassy, sealed up after the departure of Ambassador Morgenthau.

"Immediately he was thrown into the political and military turmoil of these ancient lands, into a diplomatic position which is unique in American history. It is paralleled in some measure by Capt. Matthew Galbraith Perry, the American naval commander who, in charge of a squadron of Navy vessels finally in 1854 negotiated the American treaty with Japan.

"Admiral Bristol at once saw disaster impending in the Near East, growing out of rivalries of the European Powers which had just concluded a peace and assumed this peace would be operative in the Near East. Smyrna had been occupied May 15, preceding Admiral Bristol's arrival. He was soon called upon to preside at an Ally conference to determine if the Greek occupation had been accompanied by violence. This conference reported in the affirmative, and Admiral Bristol recommended that in the interest of the Greeks, peace, humanity, and a new war be averted, by a Greek withdrawal. He was not listened to, but events more than bore out his judgment. Not only was there a new war, disastrous to the Allies, but all relief work of reconstruction was crippled. Hundreds of millions of American money for permanent relief was diverted by immediate needs. Worse yet, hundreds of thousands of more widows and orphans were made, men perished by hunger or bullet in numbers that cannot be known. A triple 'bear garden' it became from the Mediterranean to the Caspian.

"These are bits of the picture of the disaster which engulfed the Near East, and in the face of earnest warnings, pleadings from Admiral Bristol. During those years his work doubled, quadrupled. There piled upon his desk diplomatic, military, social problems in endless number. Morning, noon, night, he sat there, always prompt, kind, always a minute for any detail, and never excited. With the breaking of the seals of the American Embassy on his arrival, he had to organize his work from the ground up. Everybody wanted something done, and too often the means being lacking, had to be improvised. The big problem was communication. Telegraph wires had been cut or destroyed at the end of the great war. Railroads were not running. Nor were ships. Any mail service had to be almost by 'personal messenger.' Admiral Bristol at once adopted the thoroughly modern plan of using the destroyers at his command for messenger service and for passenger and even light freight service when the interests of Americans and of American relief were involved. Too, there were problems involving the protection of American business, big and little, of studying finance, weighing in the balance many intricate details depending on the political situation. In the fall of 1922 came the tragic burning of Smyrna The year following came the intricate peace negotiations at Lausanne, Switzerland, where the Admiral continued his labors...These are but the high-lights. Those seven years in Turkey, coming on top of other hard years, would perhaps have wrecked the merely hard-boiled man physically, dwarfed him mentally and morally. Yet this man has continued to grow, has arisen high as Mt. Ararat in the minds of those who are acquainted with his labors.

"Not long ago I asked Admiral Bristol how he had stood it all, the climate, the constant drain on his energy, the long years of separation from home. 'It's a matter of being optimistic and especially patient,' he said, 'being patient with people and your work."

The writer of these paragraphs has no desire to embarass Admiral Bristol by fulsome praise or the creation of too high expectations regarding his possibilities for accomplishment in this part of the world where problems not greatly different from those previously prevailing in Turkey, exist, but it is both interesting and gratifying that the United States Government has sent to these parts a man who has had the background of experience which has befallen the lot of Admiral Bristol. We wish him success and we believe that all right-thinking Americans in the Far East will say 'Amen' to this statement!

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND SOME SHANGHAI LIARS

THE *London Daily Telegraph*, according to an article published in that paper on July 26, has been forced to publicly retract a statement sent by its correspondent in Shanghai to the effect that Mr. Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Wuhan Government, had transmitted to the United States the sum of G.$1,000,000. According to the account in the *Daily Telegraph* on July 26, the Shanghai correspondent of that paper on May 23 last, sent a dispatch stating that "Eugene Chen has, according to absolutely reliable information, transmitted 1,000,000 gold dollars to the United States." When Mr. Chen learned of this report he instructed a firm of London solicitors, Messrs. Neve, Beck, Son and Co., to bring an action against the *Daily Telegraph* for libel. The editor of the *Telegraph* immediately cabled to his correspondent in Shanghai who made a further investigation and found that he had been misinformed. Hence there was nothing for the *Telegraph* to do but make a public retraction, which was done to the following effect:

> "We therefore have no hesitation in withdrawing the statement and disclaiming any imputation which might be read into it. We need hardly add that, while we disagree with Mr. Chen's personal views, we certainly have no desire to cast any reflection upon his personal character, and we regret that we should have been led into publishing anything which might be so construed."

THE foregoing incident illustrates most graphically the problems of foreign newspaper correspondents who try to send accurate news to newspapers abroad regarding the situation in China. The correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* who sent this dispatch from Shanghai last spring, did so in the belief that it was correct. It is possible that he was glad to 'get something' on Mr. Eugene Chen, but regardless ot this point, he swallowed the propaganda which was being put out here in Shanghai and as a result his newspaper got into trouble and had to retract. Mr. Eugene Chen, having once been a solicitor in London himself, knew exactly what to do in a case of this kind and immediately proceeded to do it with the aforesaid results. The unfortunate part of the affair is that the man in Shanghai who lied to the correspondent, cannot be brought to book for his sins. If that could be done, it might have some little effect in the direction of putting a stop to professional propagandists and rumor-mongers in Shanghai who never pass up an opportunity to discredit any Chinese public official who stands up for national rights against the little group of selfish reactionaries and

'die-hards' here in Shanghai who stoop to any depths to accomplish their designs. Recently when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek retired from the Nanking Government, a story was circulated in Shanghai through the usual subterranean channels that Chiang had on deposit the sum of Mex. $17,000,000 in certain foreign banks in Shanghai and that he had remitted the sum of G $2,000,000 to the United States. The writer of these paragraphs attempted to trace the origin of this rumor and found that it had in all probability eminated from the manager of one of the large foreign banks in Shanghai and had been circulated by a foreign exchange broker. The rumor of course had no more foundation in fact than the one referred to in the foregoing paragraph about Mr. Eugene Chen, but we imagine most persons in Shanghai who heard the rumor, believed it, simply because they wanted to believe it and they wanted to believe it because they do not like Chiang Kai-shek for reasons too obvious to merit mentioning. Therefore it is gratifying to note that at least one lie has been nailed even though the liar who perpetrated the original report cannot be brought to book. The incident, however, will be of value for newspaper readers in London who have learned that news from Shanghai should only be accepted with the usual barrel of salt.

A NEW STORY ABOUT INTRIGUE IN MANCHURIA!

THERE'S MORE propaganda to the square inch on the map of the Far East than probably prevails anywhere else in the world, so we suppose it will not make the Far Eastern Question any more complicated by passing on this one to our readers: A Chinese of our acquaintance, who previously occupied a high position in Manchuria but who was forced to get out (quickly) on account of trouble with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, recently declared that he had personally seen and read the text of two agreements which the Mukden warlord has made with the Japanese, one of the agreements pertaining to the United States and the other to Soviet Russia. The agreement pertaining to the United States, according to our informant, grants Japan full rights of occupation and exploitation in Manchuria including mineral wealth, agricultural resources and man power in the event of a war between Japan and America. In other words, should Japan get into trouble with the United States, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has agreed to throw all of the mineral and food resources and man power of Manchuria into the pot on Japan's side. We were so flabbergasted at this announcement that we neglected to make inquiry regarding the contents of the other alleged Chang Tso-ling-Japanese treaty pertaining to Soviet Russia, but since the Russians are more expert in the production, detection and dissemination of secret documents than we are, we leave that part of the story to them!

FOREIGNERS SHOULD CEASE "PICKING WINNERS"

PROF. HAROLD S. QUIGLEY, chairman of the 'round-table' discussion pertaining to China at the Williamstown Conference on August 8, declared that compromise among the factions in China would be hastened, if foreigners would leave them all alone. "It's time for foreign states to cease 'picking winners' in China," said Prof. Quigley who declared that "Every winner picked so far, from Yuan Shih-kai to Wu Pei-fu, has failed. No leader can succeed permanently without loyal Chinese supporters, and these he cannot hold if it is discovered that he is in foreign pay. Sun Yat-sen bitterly resented the foreign intervention that prevented his efforts to constitutionalize China. In 1925, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang was prevented by foreign troops from ousting Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Recently when Nationalist troops were charging at least two foreign Powers with making or permitting loans to Chang Tso-ling, there was a 'strange coincidence' between the landing of foreign troops in Shantung and the reverses suffered by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist army on the road to Peking. In reference to the part which the Soviets are playing in China, Prof. Quigley declared that there was a conflict in his mind as to whether the game the Soviets were playing in China was not one which had been played in China time after time by Western Powers, the only difference being that this time the present player happened to be at odds with the other nations. Dr. Quigley however rather inclined to the belief that the Soviet Government was in reality sponsoring the cause of democracy in China while the Western Powers, supposedly democratic in spirit, were actually, whether consciously or not, sponsoring reaction.

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, former Italian Minister in Peking, Ambassador to Paris and more recently, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Rome was another speaker at the Williamstown Conference who pointed some truths in reference to the China situation. Count Sforza, who has the reputation of being the most prominent opponents of Fascist rule in Italy, spent considerable time in China last spring gathering material for a book on China and also for a series of articles for the *Journal des Debats* and the *Manchester Guardian*. In reference to the question of intervention Count Sforza said, "It is really difficult to understand by what delusive impression of mirage that it was believed in London last spring that the United States was going to decide to take part in a military action in China. Truly, American citizens had been victims in Nanking on March 24 when similar outrages were inflicted on certain other Westerners. True also—and this counts much more—some of the American colony in China, merchants as well as missionaries—irritated by the Nanking incidents and by what seemed to them the 'Chinese ingratitude,' appeared to be converted to a policy of intervention. But what could have done the feelings of some merchants, and even the velleities of some officers, against the historical and economical realities which constitute and dictate an essential difference between the American and the British (Tory) policy in China?" In this same connection it is also interesting to note a statement by Rev. Frank M. Toothaker, one of the American missionaries in China who is now home on leave. Writing in the *China Christian Advocate* for August 24, on the subject of public opinion in the United States, he says: "Those who oppose China's freedom to work out her national destiny, and who favor armed intervention for any reason will never be arrested for parading—too few of them. 'Let China fight her own fight. Give her room. Let foreigners get out of the way. Shut up shop and clear out, if necessary. America refuses to fight to keep anybody safe in a country that wants to batter down its past and rebuild it in a modern way.' The children of those who resented English interference and Anglo-Southern sympathy when the fate of the Union hung by a thread can understand China's anti-foreignism, and wish to have no part in such med-

dling as foreign nations have been accustomed to doing in the Orient.

THE KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

THE CENTRAL Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party will meet in plenary session in Nanking on September 15. The full committee consists of thirty-two members, but two are understood to have died and several have been kicked out on account of the communist mix-up. Some twenty-six members or their alternates are expected to attend the Nanking meeting. Since the Hankow and Nanking factions decided to patch up their troubles, the political wheels in Kuomintang circles have been whirring merrily, the latest move being an attempt to bring Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei back into friendly accord. Nanking has sent a gunboat to Hankow to fetch Wang Ching-wei and the Wu-han factionists to Nanking while a committee has been sent into the mountain fastnesses of Chekiang to drag out Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Ching-kiang and Wu Tze-hui and make them shake hands with the Wuhanites. The defeat of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang by the three youthful Nanking Generals, Ho Yin-chin, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi, has tremendously revived Nationalist morale, and prospects for a successful conference next week are bright—providing of course, nothing happens. Foreigners in China, particularly of the 'die-hard' class do not know what it is all about, but their hopes were dashed to the ground with the defeat of their idol Sun Chuan-fang whose come-back was expected so confidently that the Shanghai Municipal Council is said to have ordered out the band for the occasion.

SERIOUSLY, there is sincere hope for the success of those interested in bringing about a unification of the Kuomintang and an amalgamation of the two-ring circus which has been providing entertainment in the Yangtsze Valley since last May. It shouldn't require much imagination for any Chinese to realize that the big problem is unification. Last week the Nanking Government was forced to postpone an important step in the direction of national autonomy, simply because the Nanking faction, controlling only four or five provinces, was not strong enough to put it over. If the country had been united, complete success would have crowned the effort, for even the chairman of the local American Chamber of Commerce has declared himself in favor of tariff autonomy—"if and when." The Chinese ought to get together right away and call him on this before he changes his mind. Marshal Chang Tso-ling, living in the old presidential palace in Peking, with an army paid and munitioned largely by Japanese gold, is undoubtedly having a lot of fun at the expense of the Nationalists, for it is their discord which keeps him in office. If the Nationalists could only forget petty differences, personal ambitions, and foreign intrigue and get together, Chang Tso-ling would be forced back into the Manchurian tall timber within a month. Foreign imperialistic interests which are also prolonging disorder in China by their underhanded meddling, would also be forced into the tall timber, if the Chinese could once get together. The outside world is terribly tired of the turmoil in China and all foreign well-wishers hope that success will crown the present efforts at reunification. The 'die-hards' in Shanghai and abroad are telling each other that it was the Russians who 'put over' the Nationalist movement from Canton to the Yangtsze Valley and that when Russian influence was removed, the Chinese reverted to their old games of military intrigue and petty politics. Now it is up to the Chinese of all classes and factions to prove that the 'die-hards' are wrong. News from China in the press of America and Europe has been relegated to the back pages, purely due to the fact that foreign newspaper readers are fed up on stories of intrigue and petty politics. They hoped for something better from the Nationalist movement. Now it is up to the Kuomintang to rise above petty politics and put China back on the front page. Here's hopes for success for the Nanking meeting and confusion to the intriguers who would bust it up and delay unification of the country.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

THE cry of the man at the bottom of the social ladder, be he a resident of the East or the West, and regardless of whether his skin is yellow, white, brown or black, for better living conditions, is being heard with more insistence from year to year. In fact if the truth were told, probably one of the reasons why the Japanese reigning hierachy looks with a somewhat suspicious eye on the rising tide of Nationalism in China is that it afraid of the repercussion which is sure to hit the neighboring Island Empire. Japan also has its labor movement, as one was forcibly reminded by the lecture given by Mr. Toyohike Kagawa, a well known Japanese leader of social thought and actively associated with the organization of the labor movement in Japan, in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai, August 29. Japan has about ten million manual workers, of whom the largest number are engaged either in agricultural pursuits, in machine shops, or in transport and government employ. In Japan, as in America, the tide is from the country to the town, and during the year 1927 the point was reached where the urban population is greater than the rural. Twenty years ago four-fifths of the population of Japan was rural; two years ago the two classes were equally divided, and now the urban population leads. This is the best evidence that Japan has become a highly industrialized country, and with it of course come the inevitable labor problems. The speaker said it was a lamentable fact in Japan, as in China and elsewhere, that agriculture does not pay. In both countries the farm laborers are flocking to the cities and creating slums. In the face of such conditions in Japan and in China a labor movement was inevitable, and although the Japanese government was slow to accept it, it has now been recognized as such—and this labor movement is something much more practical than the academic socliasim of twenty years ago.

BEWARE THE FASCISTI!

THE Fascisti movement in Shanghai has not made much headway, one reason of course being that the increased taxation program has been postponed. It is a movement that Americans would do well, at any rate, to keep clear of. Mob law and "vigilantes" are now out of date. It would be simply another case where America's name would be tarnished and Americans be made use of as catspaws to assist other nationalities in retrieving their sinking fortunes. The reaction of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are well exemplified by editorials in the two English-language newspapars in the Yang-

tsze port of Hankow—one British and the other American. The British *Central China Post* praised the movement and advocated a similar movement in Hankow. The American *Herald* on the other hand, very pertinently asked: 'What good purpose can this Fascisti serve?' and answered its own question by the single word: 'None!' The American editor at Hankow pointed outthe perniciousness particularly of the tenth Fascisti slogan: 'To assist in protecting all law-abiding people and to punish evil-doers.' On this point the *Herald* editor says, 'The sweetest part of all, is Slogan 10; it will "Punish Evil Doers," will this Fascisti. It will not merely "Assist" to punish them, as it will "Assist" in "protecting," but it will PUNISH. Ye Gods! what is the foreign community in Shanghai coming to? Who and how will this Fascisti Punish?'

LIBERAL AND LABOR POLITICIANS STIRRED OVER 'WING' INCIDENT

ACCORDING to a dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* from its London Correspondent on August 19, the Liberal and Labor politicians in England were considerably concerned at the action of the British military forces in Shanghai in cutting the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow Railway in retaliation for the Chinese seizure of the wings of an airplane which landed in Chinese territory. The dispatch to the *Advertiser* stated that both Liberal and Labor politicians viewed the incident with uneasiness. The *Manchester Guardian* declared that the British intervention in this case "markedly favored the Northerners," and although the incident was closed "it was of too serious a character not to demand a renewed inquiry into the status of the British troops in Shanghai." The *Daily Herald*, labor organ, described the incident as "very grave and fraught with warnings" and urged less of an iron hand and more statesmanship in the handling of the Chinese situation and declared that Shanghai was seeking an excuse which would enable it to plead necessity in defense of actions which are indefensible." Of interest in this same connection was a report by Tom Mann the English labor leader who has just returned to England from a long stay in Hankow. Mr. Mann in the course of a report on the China situation before the National Minority Movement declared that "Chang Tso-ling is now acting primarily for the Japanese," and in reference to the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said, "circumstances compel me to believe that it was due to British influence that Chiang Kai-shek had pulled away from the Wu-han Government, and that an intimation was conveyed by some means that if certain things were done, it would have British backing."

Japan Wins Olympic Championship

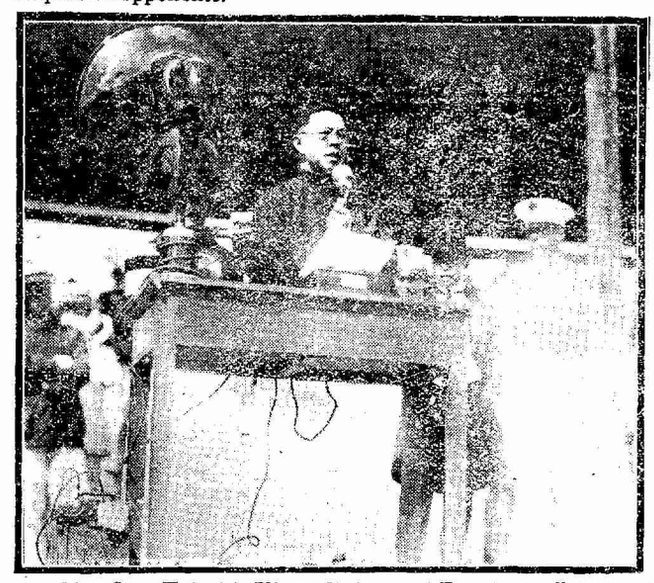
The Far Eastern Olympic Games, which were contested in Shanghai between Chinese, Filipino and Japanese teams on the Pioneer Field, in Shanghai, from August 27 to September 3, were won by Japan, with China a close second. Japan won three events out of eight, and so as a matter of fact did China, but the championship went to Japan, as it is a rule that in case of a tie the championship shall go to the group winning the track and field events.

Japan won the baseball championship and the allround in addition to the track and field. China won tennis, volleyball and football, and the Philippines captured the swimming and baseball titles. The Chinese showed their prowess in those games which they were expected to. The surprises of the meet were that the Philippines should win over Japan in swimming and that China should win over Japan in tennis.

Probably the most interesting game of all was that of baseball. Here Japan showed up wonderfully, winning out not only against the Chinese Honolulu team but also against the Philippines. China beat the Philippines in two games, the latter losing in every instance. Japan won first and second in the decathlon and pentathlon. Filipino entrants took third and fourth places in the decathlon. In the pentathlon a Filipino took third, and a Japanese fourth place. In the two relays, the Philippines took first place, Japan a second, China being third in each.

The Philippines showed up wonderfully in basketball. These games were hotly contested and Japan generally made a poor showing. The Philippines won in four contests and lost none. China defeated Japan in two contests with ease.

The contests in tennis between the Chinese and Japanese were really beautiful exhibitions. The Chinese won out eventually, but it took three days to do the trick. In the end Lum and Khoo beat Matsura and Inouye, 7-5,3-6, 8-6,6-4, This pair beat the Filipino entrants Engayo and Fuentebella, 9-7, 6-4, 6-3. In the singles Khoo and Lum won easily from their respective opponents.



Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai Delivering Address of Welcome and Officially Opening the Far Eastern Olympiad. Mr. Quo's Speech Was Broadcasted.

The football was won by China with ease, and volleyball almost as easily. In swimming the Filipinos won suprisingly easily from the Japanese.

Taken all in all the eighth championship played in Shanghai this year was one of the biggest athletic events ever to take place in China. Good sportsmanship was generally displayed, although there was a bit of "rough work" on the football field on Thursday of last week.

The ceremony of presenting the trophies and prizes to the winning athletes and teams took place on Pioneer Field Saturday night on a platform erected over the baseball floor. An interested spectator at the final day's events was Dr. C. T. Wong, president of the Far Fasthern Athletic Association, who had just returned to Shanghai after a visit in the interior of China, his return having been delayed by the interruption of traffic incidental to the fighting in the Yangtsze Valley. Dr. Wong presented the prizes and trophies personally.

The Filipino team returned to their Islands on the same specially chartered ship, the *Paz*, which brought them here, the ship departing from Shanghai last Sunday.

Senator Osias, on behalf of the Filipino delegation, issued a farewell statement just before his departure, expressing gratitude to China for the hospitality accorded, and promising the same sort of good treatment both to the Chinese and Japanese when the meet again takes place in the Philippine Islands.

Bullet-Proof Vests Figure in U. S. Court Case

K. M. Crawley, a well known American sportsman, was brought to Shanghai from Japan by Deputy Marshal Van Buskirk and charged at the U. S. Commissioner's Court during the week with obtaining money under false pretences, the complainant being General Yang Sen, for whom a representative appeared in court. The name of Elly Widfer, Swiss citizen, the author of "Six Months Prisoner of the Szechuen Military", in which General Yang Sen is criticised, is mentioned in connection with the case. Crawley has been bound over for the higher court and released on bail of four thousand dollars gold. Bullet-proof vests figure in the affair.

Chinese Disillusionment

(Manchester Guardian, Aug. 16)

It has long been clear that a time was rapidly approaching when the diverse tendencies united in the Chinese revolutionary movement must come to open conflict. That moment was brought rapidly nearer by the readiness with which the Kuomintang accepted allies from the opposing camp. General after general hoisted the flag of Sun Yat-sen and accepted an appointment in the revolutionary army, and the Kuomintang rejoiced in new territory brought under its nominal sway without at first realising that a Chinese general can change his flag a great deal more easily than he can change his character. Each new tributary altered the color of the stream until at last it became unrecognisable by those who had been accustomed to think only of the clear waters of its source. The letter (of which we give to-day a fuller account than has yet been puplished in this country) in which Mme. Sun Yat-sen bids what she hopes is but a temporary farewell to the movement with which she has been so intimately associated is instinct with the disillusion and the disappointment with which idealists see their dreams foundering upon reality. It is from such things, and not from the inextricable muddle of military reports, that we can surmise what is actually happening in China. China is not ready for a Socialist revolution. The leaders of the Chinese Revolution, becoming aware that the forces they had called into being threatened to do more than merely carry the revolutionary leaders to Peking, have tried to arrest those forces, and perhaps to arrest them prematurely.

This is much more than the mere quarrel between Chiang Kai-shek (who, after the fashion of Chinese generals, now retires with a competence) and Hankow, which, though it illustrated a growing fear of Labor, was largely brought to a head by the urgencies of a few politically ambitious individuals. The Central Committee of the Kuomintang at Hankow, while cataloguing Chiang Kai-shek among other militarists, itself became afraid of the Communists in its midst, while they, realising that the moment had come when the revolution must turn Right of Left, withdrew their representatives from the Government and, while seeking to remain within the Kuomintang, actually accused that body in round terms of betraying the revolution. The Kuomintang at Hankow replied that it was the Communists themselves who had opened the breach, and insisted that by withdrawal from the Nationalist Government, "the "highest administrative organ of the Kuomintang," the Communists were withdrawing from the Kuomintang itself. The split, no matter how Communists or members of the Kuomintang may seek to cover it, is complete and is (by the act of both parties to the split) an infringement of the last political directives of Sun Yat-sen, and consequently heartbreaking to those who regard these directives much as in Russia the Communists regard the words of Lenin. Disagreement with the Communists has been followed in Shanghai, Nanking, Ningpo, and Hankow by repression not of Communists alone but of the Labor movements with which the Communists had identified themselves. The question arises, Have these repressions been such as to make it a matter of indifference to Labor whether the Government is in the hands of the Kuomintang or the ordinary individual militarist? That is the political fear between the lines of Mme. Sun Yat-sen's letter, a fear that the Kuomintang has not merely quarrelled with a parcel of Communists but has alienated the classes on whose support it has hitherto chiefly depended for victory. Is it securing peace and quiet for business men at the price of sacrificing not only the desire but the power to rid China of the militarists? Would it not have done better to let business men be harassed a little longer, until victory was complete and a Nationalist Government over the whole of China was able to bring about reforms which, while satisfying one party, should not make the other feel that the victory had been not worth having?

Mme. Sun Yat-sen is profoundly right when she says that such a crisis of the revolution is a crisis for each individual taking part in it. It is important for each one to define his own position, his own responsibility. But these private individual decisions are without serious influence on the course of history. We may blame this or that individual for allowing his personal judgment, his private choice, to be affected by his pocket or his ambition, but the tendency he has to judge, the choice he has to make, is not of his creation, and it is biography, not history, that will interest itself in his decision. There is in these things much less consciousness than afterwards there seems to have been. Countries have not only the rulers they deserve but the revolutions for which they are ripe. And now it is well to remember that it the present break-up of some of the constituent elements of the Chinese Revolution had been postponed until the revolution had been installed triumphantly in Peking its results might have been even more disheartening to the revolutionists and more damaging to China than they seem likely to be. As it is, they have deprived those who wish us to bring China to heel by force of arms of the argument that the Chinese was a Communist revolution. It is now obviously no such thing. Nor can it any longer be said to be under Russian influence, seeing that the Russians are either in prison or gone. For Moscow, Hankow is now as "counter-revolutionary" as was Chiang Kai-shek, and between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin there is nothing to choose. For ourselves, it is being made abundantly clear, even unpleasantly clear, that Nanking, Hankow, and Peking—all these "counterrevolutionary" centres and leaders—have changed nothing in the common program of Chinese nationalism with regard to ourselves. Tientsin and Shanghai alike are suffering from sporadic disregard by the Chinese of the provisions of old treaties, the revision of which they demand and we have promised. It is perhaps fortunate both for the Chinese and for us that such crystallisation of the revolution as has taken place is of a kind that makes it more difficult to drag us into war with China even if it also postpones that Chinese unity which would make it easier for us to carry through the negotiations that should bring about a lasting peace.

Aims of the Ankuochun

BY H. T.

DICTATOR Chang Tso-lin sits to-day in the Palace of the former Emperors and views from afar the newly created position on the Yangtse, trying to make up his mind whether the departure of Chiang Kai-shek for his native village makes military nationalism stronger or weaker.

In any event it temporarily strengthens the Northern position in that at a moment of demoralisation of the Nationalist troops Sun Chuan-fang was able to reach the north bank of the river. If it will be difficult for him to fight his way over to the south bank it may be equally difficult for the South to dislodge him and enter northern Kiangsu again. Thus having reached a fairly definite objective the Ankuochun can sit back and consider the new position. True Sun disobeyed strict orders from the Generalissimo in his march south; he was ordered not to go south of Hsuchowfu and when he had ignored that, not to go beyond Pengpu. However his personal ambition decided him to continue to regain a "face" he lost some months ago. And his success was his forgiveness but the Tayuanshuai is hoping desperately that Sun will not cross the Yangtse, in fact would be glad if Nationalism proves strong enough to stop him, in order that attention may be focussed on the Ankuochun main and immediate concern—the elimination of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Real Aim of Chang Tso-lin

That elimination will mean, it is hoped annihilation which in turn, if Nationalism can be kept south of the Yangtse, will enable Chang Tso-lin to establish a Central Government of considerable military power, with a considerable revenue, and of a considerable size. These things logically lead on to the Presidency and recognition by the foreign powers—in the view of Chang Tso-lin.

To the casual observer the elimination of Feng depends of a number of important things and people, the prime one being Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi. As ever, he holds a key position in any frictional movement between Honan and Chihli. In the present circumstances his neutrality can make the Ankuochun task easier, his assistance can make its success a foregone conclusion and his opposition can make it difficult.

Yen's Dilly-Dallying Policy

But his movements are always governed by a supreme consideration, "an inviolate Shansi." When Chiang Kai-shek seemed to be within rifle shot of the Tartar walls of Peking Shansi was watching closely, and the familiar flag of a white sun in a blue field adorned the model province. When questioned about it of course there was always the reply that he had been a member of the Kuomintang for some years and why should he not fly a flag he was entitled to use? But the advisibility of the move may be questioned now. Yen Hsi-shan questions it in that he is now sending delegates to the Ankuochun leaders explaining that he has serious objections to the presence of Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan. He is also withdrawing his troops inside his own border.

On top of these significant actions comes news of what amounts to an ultimatum from Peking to Taiyuanfu, the presentation of which has been made possible by Sun Chuan-fang's flouting of the Dictator's orders. The presence of Sun on the river bank and the apparent debacle of the South has made Yen Hsi-shan more amenable to Ankuochun "reason" than he was, say, in mid-July. Whether or not Yen will assist a campaign against Feng is not known but what is known is that he will not obstruct any move from Chihli into Honan.

Feng's True Position

What then is Feng's position? Much ink has been spilled over his affairs in Shensi, stories of his military might, his fine

equipment of the best army in China. Mainly it seems to be legend. Tucked away in Shensi since he was driven from Peking through the Nankow Pass Feng has had little enough opportunity to re-equip his army, a fact borne out by the manner in which he has successfully evaded battle for so long when it seemed inevitable more than once (Honan last June for instance), that he must be drawn into the vortex.

Both Hankow and Russia, having due regard for Feng's reputation, have all along treated him with considerable suspicion. It was only when the Fengtien troops were as near Hankow as Chiang Kai-shek has been to Peking that the Hankow Government endeavored to get supplies up the Han River to enable Feng to attack the Fengtien rear. Those supplies were interrupted and seized by the enemy. On the other hand the Soviet has not the millions of money or value in war material to put into China for the fun of seeing anarchy at work. This may be a text for sermons in bars and places where they sing in Treaty ports but has no basis in fact.

Feng Not Strong Militarily

Thus there is no reason to believe reports other than those available here from observers returned from Chengchow and Kaifeng, that Feng's main equipment is about 50,000 rifles among probably a hundred and fifty thousand men. Given a straight fight between the Ankuochun and the Kuominchun Feng's elimination is only a matter of time—and not a long time either. The start may be delayed until Honan farmers have gathered their crops and are able to bear the heavy financial burdens the Ankuochun will place upon them for "delivering" the province from Feng but start the campaign certainly will.

When Feng's elimination is complete then half China comes under the influence of the Mukden warlord and a united Ankuochun force faces Nationalism along the banks of the Yangtse.

It is to be presumed that by the time Feng's exodus is complete the factions in Nationalism will have become united and present an unbroken front, an essential for survival on the banks of the Yangtse. If Chang Tso-lin's plans to this stage carry through without hitch what will be the position of Nationalism? Can it hold its position in the territory which the victories of Chiang Kai-shek and the progressive movement which he represented placed under Nationalist rule?

The Future Prospects

To prophecy so far ahead may be foolish but the possibilities are intriguing. Will it be an armed neutrality separating what will virtually be two different countries? Chang Tso-lin would no doubt be satisfied with that. His main desires are not hidden from those close to him. The Presidency for himself; Kansu, Szechuan and perhaps Shensi for Tupan Wu Pei-fu, the other provinces split between Chang Tsung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and Tang Teng-chi, and Chang Hsueh-liang installed in Mukden as Tupan of Manchuria. These added to foreign recognition make up the dreams of a former Bandit-Chief, which may or may not achieve reality

Observers may see is these things a return to the Tupan system in China which, with its consequent and inevitable civil wars, brought the Republic to something approaching ruin and perpetuated a system of feuedalism which belongs to an age most nations left behind centuries ago. But closer observers will see other significant facts. A careful perusal of Chang Tso-lin's recent outpourings show that this war-lord now finds it necessary to at least pay lip service to those things for which pure Nationalism is a synonym. He wants unequal treaties abolished, an equal footing in China for China and Chinese, missionaries who do not interfere with internal politics, he argues that the day is past when the foreigner may trade on the ignorance of the Chinese and make almost fabulous sums from his investments in this country, and he desires China to have a place in the comity of nations.

Chang's Attitude On Nationalism

It is not pointed out to him however that these things have been said for the past dozen years and more in Canton and wherever two or three of the Kuomintang have been gathered together. Nor does the Marshal explain his woodenheadedness in failing to see the necessity of these things before. He apparently does not know that the saying of these very things a dozen years ago in the South lit a flame which will never be put out by feudalism tinged with lip service to these very creeds. Nationalism may be driven back to the Pearl river from which it began its terrific drive northwards but it cannot be extinguished. It is a thing which has gripped the latent imagination of some of the millions in this prolific land and sounded the knell of Tupanism.

That Chang is keeping back the flood tide of Nationalism as long as possible is shown by his aims outlined above and by the fact that he has just sent from Peking one of his Pacification Commissioners to the Straits, the F.M.S. and the Netherlands Indies to put the case of the Central Government. One wonders what that Commissioner will find to say and whether he will be asked what has sapped the strength of the mighty that the help and co-operation of the overseas Chinese are now required by them.

Peking, Aug. 29, 1927.

Ships of Nine Countries Refused To Pay Increased Tonnage Dues

The following is a list reprinted from the *Shanghai Customs Daily Returns* of the vessels which left the port of Shanghai during the period July 30 to September 2 without securing a Customs quittance:

SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG.	DESPATCHED BY
Ouderkerk	Dutch	Java-China-Japan Line
Kidderpore	British	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tjikembang	Dutch	Java-China-Japan Line
Java	Danish	East Asiatic Co.
Paul Lecat	French	Cie des M. Maritimes
Yalou	French	Cie des M. Maritimes
Oakbank	British	Dodwell & Co.
Glengarry	British	Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
President Taft	American	Robert Dollar Co.
Amazone	French	Cie des M. Maritimes
Tennessee	Norwegian	O. Thoresen & Co.
Caravellas	French	Chargeurs Reunis
Anatina	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Philoctetes	British	B. & S.
Javanese Prince	British	Furness (Far East) Ltd.
Alaska Maru	Japanese	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
President McKinley	American	Robert Dollar Co.
Ruby Castle	British	Dodwell & Co.
Mobile City	American	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Haruna Maru	Japanese	N. Y. K.
Cordelia	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Tatsuno Maru	Japanese	N. Y. K.
Delhi	Swedish	Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Indus Maru	Japanese	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Yungning	French	Moller & Co.
Sembilan	Dutch	Java-China-Japan Line
Steel Worker	American	U. S. Steel Products Co.
Atsuta Maru	Japanese	N. Y. K.
Glenapp	British	Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
Menclaus	British	B. & S.
Chenonceaux	French	Cie des M. Maritimes
Fiume I.	Italian	Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co.
Palembang	Dutch	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
President Taft	American	Robert Dollar Co.

It will be noted that ships of nine different nationalities, including American, refused to pay the extra tonnage dues which the Nationalist Government announced would be imposed, but which have since been withdrawn.

Col. Charles S. Hill of Marines Commits Suicide

Col. Charles Sanderson Hill, commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, stationed at Shanghai, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with an army revolver at 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Sept. 5. Col. Hill arrived in Shanghai with the Fourth Regiment last February and has been in command since that time serving under Gen. Smedley Butler who is now in Tientsin. Col. Hill has been in poor health since arriving here and his suicide is supposed to have been due to despondency. Col. Hill is survived by his wife, who is now on her way to China from San Francisco.

Col. Hill was born in New Hampshire on July 4, 1867 and following attendance at the U. S. Naval Academy, was graduated from both the Army and Navy War Colleges and was considered one of the best schooled officers in the service. He served through the Spanish-American War and was aboard ship in China waters in the Boxer Rebellion. He was in the Nicaraguan campaign in 1912 and was attacked to the allied armies in France during the World War as an observer. From 1923 to 1926 he had charge of the Marine Barracks at Philadelphia. Col. Hill commanded the first detachment of U. S. marines to arrive in Shanghai from San Diego last February during the crises which developed here at the time of the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces.

According to information supplied by the marine headquarters Col. Hill's body will he sent back to America for burial the latter part of the present month.

Col. F. V. Kilgore of the Fourth Regiment now becomes commanding officer.

Significance of Secret Societies in Chinese Life

BY ALBERT Y. HUGH

In a land where the struggle for existence is keen and where life and property are not properly protected, each man is liable to work only for himself and he may even take the law into his own hands at times. Man is a social animal, and a product of his social environment. A man will be good so long as his social environment will give him an opportunity to do so. Desperadoes, anarchists, vagabonds, tramps, etc., are not necessarily bad characters; it is more likely that they are only defeated heroes, psychological misfits and inevitable products of our competitive society. It s natural, of course, that in a well regulated and orderly governed society, there are more "socially normal" individuals than there are in a land where everything is uncertain. Security and certainty are essential factors to a normal social life. A study of Chinese secret societies will reveal some of these facts to us.

All throughout Chinese history there was a class of individuals known as the "Chiang-hu-ke"; 江湖客 *chiang* means river, *hu* signifies lake, and *ke* means guest, traveller or professional man of certain trades. These three words put together mean "Lake and River Professional Travellers." Their name clearly indicates that they are professional travellers, tramps, and loafers.

These individuals can still be found throughout China to-day. They travel through the length and breadth of the country by tramping, riding, or by other means of locomotion to search for economic opportunities. They climb mountains, traverse plains, and cross lakes and rivers to pursue their various "professions." They have no homes or family ties, but in view of the uncertainties and vicissitudes of life and the dangers of travel, they organize among themselves strong bands of "brotherhoods" for mutual protection and common advantage. They know no law above that of their own brotherhoods. They describe themselves as heroes and defenders of justice. They proclaim to defend the common people and fight against the corrupted officials. They are willing to sacrifice whatever they have for their group and brethrens. Their tie of brotherhood is indeed strong.

Victims of Social Injustice

These folks engage in various occupations, viz., fortune-telling, quack-doctoring, selling quack medicines, gambling, wrestling, highway robbery, etc. Thy usually perform their services at the country fairs, the religious conventions, the market places, the street corners of cities, and other public places. Sometimes they are story-tellers, and sometimes robbers and loafers. These men are the products of centuries of defective social organization and poverty.

Some of these individuals organize themselves into bands, and occupy certain mountainous sections of the country to resist all law and order, and set up laws by themselves to govern the districts under their occupation. It may truly be said here that they are the REAL MAKERS OF CHINESE HISTORY. The Chinese novels are full of their adventures, aspirations, heroisms and successes. They are revolutionists, rebels, rioters, and overtherowers of dynasties. They participated in every revolution and rebellion throughout Chinese history. They are, indeed, a strong force in Chinese history.

Their influence is so great because they are organized and solidly united. They have secret organizations, with more or less the same purpose of defending justice and professional heroism throughout the country, but under different names in different parts of the country.

Even up to the present time, there are still such secret organizations. Among the most notable Secret orders of our own day are: "The *Ch'ing Hung Pang*," 青紅幫 or "*San Dien Hui*"; 三点會 "The *Ta Tao Hui*;" 大刀會 "The *Hung Ch'ing Hui*;" 紅槍會 "The *Chi Kung Tang*" 致公堂 or *Hung Men*;" (洪門) etc. It would be interesting to see how some of these secret orders are being organized.

The "*Ch'ing Hung Pang*" is sometimes also called the "*San Dien Hui*. "*Ch'ing*" means blue or dark, while "*Hung*" means red, and *Pang* signifies fellow-assistants or companions. While "*San*" means three and "*Dien*" signifies point, and "*Hui*" is society or order. The *Ch'ing Hung Pang* was originally two organizations and has a history almost three hundred years old. It was orginally divided into the "*Ch'ing Pang*", and the "*Hung Pang*," and during some time of their history the two organizations were combined into one.

The original purpose of this organization was for mutual assistance among its members, to defend what is just and to fight what is wrong. The members all claim to be broad-minded, and are ready at any time to give up self-interest for the benefit of the group or its members. The members are rather heroic and are ever ready to defend the interest of the group or any of their fellow-members. They treat each other as brothers.

Strict Obedience Imposed

The regulations of the society are also very strict, and should any member refuse to obey them, he would be severely punished, by either being murdered or expelled from the group. One has to go through a considerable amount of red tape in joining the organization; first of all, he has to swear before a God that he is ready to sacrifice himself for the welfare of the organization as well as for that of his fellow-members, and that he would obey the commands of the senior members. They really treat each other as brothers. When a member is poor, he will be given food, for the rich brethren would support the poor ones. But when the rich brethren are in trouble, then their other brethren would all come to help them.

This organization is rather powerful throughout Southeastern China, particularly around Shanghai and its neighboring provinces. This organization has a very strong grip on Shanghai. Practically all the loafers, vagabonds and disorderly persons in the Shanghai district are reported to be members of this organization. It is being reported that all the member of the police force as well as the detective force of Shanghai are members of this organization. Besides these individuals, the long-shoremen, as well as the vagabonds and rascals of the Shanghai district are their fellow-members. It is also stated that when one loses anything by theft or robbery and a big enough reward is then offered, the lost article would be returned to him; for the thieves and the detectives are members of one and the same clique.

It is reported that the *Ch'ing Hung Pang* helped the Nationalists a great deal last spring when they entered Shanghai. Even before the arrival of the Nationalist troops in the Shanghai district, the Nationalist flag was already hoisted throughout all the tall buildings in Shanghai; and then firecrackers were being burned to scare the Northern troops away. Then in the matter of clearing up the Communist influence in Shanghai, General Chiang Kai-shek was also assisted considerably by the *Ch'ing Hung Pang* members.

Reports also stated that the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen was also a member of the *San Dien Hui*, and that he constantly utilized its members for his revolutionary activities. At any rate, the *Ch'ing Hung Pang* can exercise even a greater influence over the social and political life of Shanghai than what it has already done if wise leaders are to guide them.

The *Ta Tao Hui* is another secret order, but only of a recent origin. The field of operation of this order is in Northern China, particularly in Chihli and Honan. Its members are principally composed of the "country heroes" and the disbanded soldiers from the defeated armies of the various militarists.

The purpose of this organization is somewhat different from that of the *Ch'iang Hung Pang*, as its main aim is to protect the native land of its members from ruin by soldiers and militarists. Their organization is also very solid, they have grand elders, who take charge of their command, and they can organize and command a wonderfully large number of men in a short length of time.

The purpose, organization, and activities of the *Ta Tao Hui* (Big Knife Society) are more or less the same as those of the *Hung Ch'iang Hui*, (Red Spear Society) another very strong secret order in Northern China, particularly in Honan, Shantung and Chihli. Their activities are defensive rather than offensive. Whenever a new militarist comes into their territory in a rather peaceful manner, then they would not disturb him, but when he gets defeated and is about to leave their territory, then they would start something from behind and drive him out hurriedly in order that their native land would not be molested. The recent withdrawal of the Mukden forces from Honan was due to the staunch oppositon of the *Ta Tao Hui* and *Hung Ch'iang Hui* members of Honan and Southern Chihli.

In the Mountains

Some of their members are living in the mountainous regions bordering the provinces of Chihli, Honan and Shantung. They are strong opponents of any and all kinds of taxation. In a way, they are somewhat like the Kentucky mountaineers of the United States of America. They resist all outside opposition, and would block all means of communication whenever necessary.

When an individual wants to join this organization he has to take oaths before the grand elders of the organization as well as before *Kuan Kung*, the Chinese God of Heroism, Every member must not let any secrets of the group leak out; in case of violation, severe punishments would be enforced. However, the nature of their organization is somewhat different from that of the *Ts'ing Hung Pang*, whose members are practically all engaged in various irregular occupations,

After an individual has joined the organization, then he would be given a certain amount of training concerning the secret signals of the organization, the use of fire arms, and other necessary knowledge for the performance of the group duties.

It would be of interest also in this respect to give a little space to discuss the *Chi Kung Tang* (Society of Justice). This secret order is very influential among the Chinese residents in the United States. Practically in every state in the American Union there are branches of the *Chi Kung Tang*. One of their purposes was the overthrowing of the Manchu Dynasty and the restoration of the Mings. The nature of this organization is in all respects similar to the *Ch'ing Hung Pang* or *San Dien Hui* of Shanghai; in fact, one time in their history, these organizations were one and the same, as one of the aims of the *Ch'ing Hung Pang* was also the overthrowing of the Manchus and the restoration of the Ming Dynasty.

As the influence of the *Chi Kung Tang* in America was enlarging, the non-members of the Chinese immigrants in America were oppressed by the *Chi Kung Tang* members, so later on, the other Chinese also organized themselves into other orders under various names in opposition to the *Chi Kung Tang*. One of the reasons for the numerous "tang" wars among the Chinese immigrants in America is due to the competition among these orders for supremacy and honor. There are about eight or nine of such secret orders among the Chinese in the United States.

Practically every civil war or rebellion in Chinese history, the secret orders had their share of the work done. The *T'ai P'ings* of the recent past, who controlled more than one half of the Manchu Empire during the middle part of the last century were also a secret order. Then the *'Boxers'* of 1900 were also a secret society, whose aim was to protect the Manchu Empire and the opposition of Western influence in China.

Numerous Other Societies

Besides the above mentioned orders there are various others of more or less the same nature. These others are the *Tien Men Hui*, the *Tien Min Hui*, the *Huang Ch'iang Hui*, the *Hsia Yi-tui*, the *Kwa Lan Hui*, the *Pei Lien Chiao*, and numerous others.

It may also be mentioned here that the Chinese Communists are organized more or less on the same bases as those of the other Chinese secret orders, except that the Communists subsidize their members, while the other secret orders do not.

Practically all these secret orders have certain motives behind them, either political, social or religious. These orders all have religious and mystic influence behind them also, as all the members on admission have to take oaths of allegiance to the order and to obey the commands of the senior members or grand elders, and to sacrifice the self for the welfare of fellow-members whenever necessary.

In this connection we may try to classify these secret orders and see what are their nature. It is quite clear that some of them are fraternal, some political, some social, some patriotic, while others are of a religious nature.

The *Ch'ing Hung Pang* and the *Chi Kung Tang* are both fraternal and political in nature, while the *T'ai P'ing Tien Kuo* members were both religious and political. The Ta *Tao Hui* and *Hung Ch'ing Hui* are social and patriotic, while the *'Boxers'* were patriotic and religious. Then the *Pei Lien Chiao* and such allied orders are purely fanatic and religious.

In recent years certain higher types of secret orders have also sprang up, mostly among the Chinese politicians, and other individuals who are active in social and political matters. Some of the better types of secret orders are being operated more or less on the same basis as the American fraternities. These orders had their origin in the American universities and colleges during the college days of the members of these orders while they were in America. The most notable ones of these orders are the "A.L", the "F.F.", the "C.S.", and the "R.P."

The "A.L." was organized in New York in the United States of America a few years ago. Its members are very active in the affairs of the Chinese Students' Alliance of America, in fact, the affairs of the Chinese student organizations are gradually coming under their domination. Some of their members have already returned to China and are participating in various social and political activities of the country.

The "F.F." was also organized in New York more than fifteen years ago. The leader of this group is said to be the "good-looking young diplomat" of Peking. The members of this group are very active in politics and other matters both in China and abroad.

The "C.S." was also organized more than fifteen years ago. It was started by a notable Chinese diplomat, but its members are not very influential.

The "R.P." was organized in Cornell University in the United States of America. This order is not very influential, but its members are also rather active in both politics and cultural activities.

As an outsider of all these orders, the writer in attempting to present what little knowledge he possesses about them, naturally omits many important points and over-emphasizes other minor details. However, the writer hopes that the public may some day come to know more about them.

The Chinese political parties, aside from the Kuomintang, are also merely secret orders or cliques. These political parties have no definite principles except that their members conspire together for selfinterests. Sometime ago in February in an article entitled: *"Chinese Temperament and Political Parties,"* which appeared in the *China Weekly Review* the writer has brought out the distinguishing features of the Chinese political parties quite clearly. Among the Chinese political parties, the Kuomintang is the only one that resembles the political parties of Western countries. But unfortunate to say, the Kuomintang itself is composed of numerous cliques both large and small, each and all striving to dominate it for their own political interests.

In this connection it may also be of interest to note that the reason why the Kuomintang has failed so many times in its revolution against the existing order is simply due to the fact that the party itself is dominated by the various elements who are not sincere to the party principles. Of course, there are loyal members throughout the life history of the party, but there is always a sufficient number of them who would withdraw when their party needs them most, and when the time for the spoils comes then they all come for their share, either by joining or rejoining the party as individual members or as members of cliques.

In view of the fact that there are so many cliques and secret orders throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Republic, the success of any politician in his public career depends altogether upon how well he can manipulate these various groups for his benefit and to his advantage. The more "line-ups" he has the better will be his chances of success.

In concluding this article, the writer wishes to express his regrets that he can not present so interesting a subject in a more detailed form. However, he wishes to make further studies along this line in the future.

Shanghai, Sept. 2, 1927.,

Cable Companies Also Increase Rates to South China

The Great Northern and Eastern Extension telegraph companies notify that, owing to the Chinese authorities having increased the rates over their system, the following revised rates will be charged from September 1:—Kwangtung province via Hongkong and Fukien province via Amoy or Foochow, plain Chinese, 20 cents; foreign or code, 54 cents. Other places via Amoy, Foochow or Hongkong, 28 and 50 cents. Rates to Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Macao, and to Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking and places via these stations remain unaltered.

The Attempt to Censor American Movies in Shanghai

(Jacksonville, Ill., Journal)

What looks like an attempt to bar American movie films from Shanghai, China, has been made by the municipal council there, which is largely under British control. It is said that the British claim the American films stir the Chinese to revolution, as they teach democratic ideals. Many missionaries who have returned from China say that American education and idealism is largely responsible for the present Chinese unrest. If all this is true, it would seem that Americans are helping the Chinese to rescue China for themselves. If so, it is natural for the nations which have so long enjoyed monopolies in China to resent this unintentional American propaganda.

There is another element, however, entering into the British move against American films. The are is a growing film industry in Britain that is demanding government support. The English claim they have just as much sunshine in parts of their empire as has California and that they can produce as good movies as the Americans. It is not so much that the British object to American democracy, as it is that they object to American trade supremacy in other countries. The film war will be interesting to watch.

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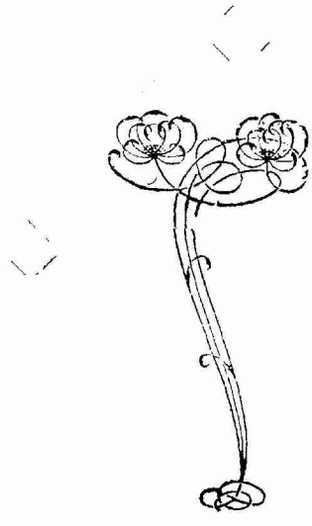

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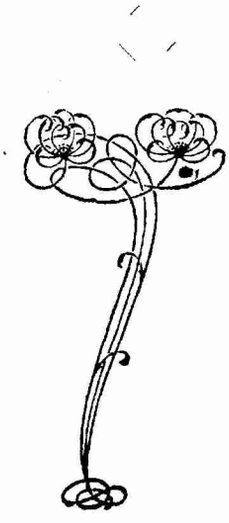

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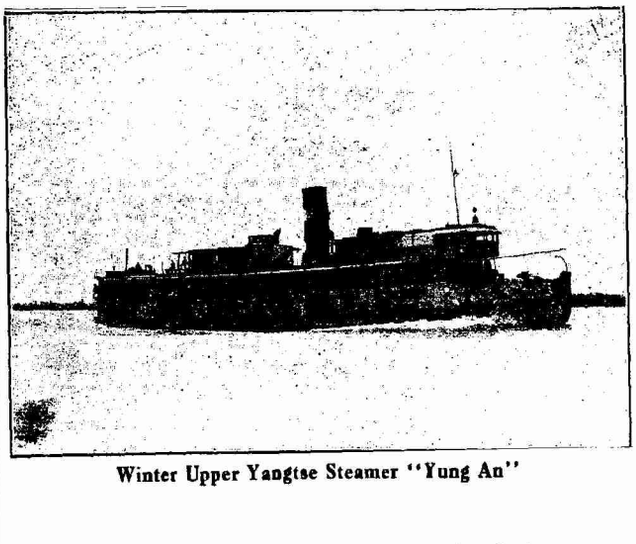

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42-058

Ah Fong, The Communist

BY ERICH VON SALZMANN

(Reprinted from the Vossische Zeitung, Berlin)

'YES, and to think he's gone—actually gone to America. As she said this she lightly dabbed a corner of her Japanese silk handkerchief in her left eye, and a whiff of some Oriental perfume floated past my nostrils.

'Gone? Who? Did those American girls steal that Peking poodle I took so much trouble to get out of the Palace for you?'

'Don't talk nonsense. My cook, of course. No one could cook shrimps as he could. And the season's just beginning, and here I am —' She nodded, and the boy filled her cup with chocolate. We were sitting in the Palace Hotel at five o'clock tea. The orchestra was playing Strauss waltzes. "Blue Danube' sounded dreadfully old-fashioned. The English, reserved as they are supposed to be, were talking like mad. A fat Shanghai commission merchant in the uniform of a Scotch volunteer, with still unweathered bare hairy legs garishly prominent below his kilt, gurgled joyously. Jazz and 'Valencia' are now considered Bolshevist. The old conservative German dances have come back to their own.

'But, tell me, what is it about your cook? Can't you get another?'

'For heaven's sake, don't you remember him?'

'Not a thing.'

'We had him before we went up to Tientsin. His name was Ah Fong, and he was an excellent servant. He was ultra-Conservative, but we paid him twenty-four dollars a month without food. He highly disapprovod of the Russians, but he could make stuffed Russian pastries better than any other cook in Shanghai. He would n't go with us to Tientsin. He thought the North Chinese were too dirty. Moreover, they did n't speak his dialect. So we lived up North four years with a Shantung cook who put onions in everything and stank so of garlic that you could smell him clear out on the front verandah. He was as dirty as he was honest. The only thing he ever stole was my electric coffee pot. He assured us that he had packed it in the basket, with the other kitchen things, when we went on board the steamer to leave.

"I was hardly back in Shanghai before Ah Fong called to see us at the German pension where I stopped. These Chinamen have an uncanny knack for learning every move you make. He wanted his old job back, and told me a long yarn in pidgin about having been a city detective. He said it was a good job, but that he had made many enemies. The stupid Englishmen had locked up everyone he reported. So he thought it safer to go back to his old employment.

'Naturally I did n't believe one tenth of his story. I did notice, however that he had not shaved, that he did n't take off his hat when he spoke to me, and that he smoked horrible perfumed cigarettes. But all Chinamen are a little crazy nowadays.

'As soon as I found a house he turned up, accompanied by a woman who he said was his wife, who was to be a maid, a brother to serve as coolie, another brother for gardener, a second woman, and a young chap, who he said was his son, to carry messages.

'I protested. "By Holy Kuan Yin, Ah Fong, we can't have all these people in the house. I only want you. I have n't money to pay them."

'He protested, in turn, that they were members of his family and that the Communists would get them if he left them back in the native city. Unless he could have them under his protection he could not come to cook for me. Well, I finally agreed to let the whole colony camp down on the premises. I no longer had anything to say about running the house. Ah Fong cooked in my kitchen for all the Chinese in the neighborhood. I believe he set up some sort of Party Bureau and Information Office there. One of the maids was his third concubine, the other his fifth. He stewed cabbage for all his comrades, and my house soon smelled of garlic like a Shantung cookshop. Finally an English Secret Service man turned up and cautioned me about my servants.

'Yesterday morning there was a fearful row in the kitchen. Ah Fong broke a new plate in his agitation, then rushed into my room, crying, "Missy, Missy, dey tly get me!"

'"Who's trying to get you?"

'He said the Chinese Communists. I was alarmed, and telephoned at once to the police station. They sent a couple of officers down, who cleaned out my whole staff of servants, except Ah Fong, whom the sergeant as a special favor let me keep until evening because I was giving a dinner party that

(Continued on page 43)

Some Well-Known Manufactures of Hangchow

(Chinese Economic Journal)

ALTHOUGH the silk manufacturing industry in Hangchow has been entirely revolutionised by the introduction of modern machinery, other branches of industries have not yet progressed beyond the handicraft stage. Thousands of artisans are still engaged in turning out different kinds of simple manufactures by hand, including fans, scissors, umbrellas, etc. As a manufacturing center of such articles, Hangchow has been known to the world since the days of Marco Polo. The following are some of the old and well-known industries of Hangchow, which have not yet been affected by the mechanical revolution.

(*a*) *Tinfoil Making:* Although Shaohing is by far the most important tinfoil manufacturing center, Hangchow also contributes a fairly large quota to the total yearly production of joss money. The tinfoil is made partly from remelted tin obtained from the ashes of the burnt joss money and partly from "raw" or pure tin imported from Yunnan. There are about 20 tinfoil factories in Hangchow, which either maintain work shops on their own premises or issue raw materials to the workmen to have the article made at their homes. The process of manufacturing is rather complicated, consisting of several stages, including beating, foil-separating, powdering, pasting, cutting and calendering. Each stage is accomplished by one or several classes of workmen specialized in the work. In the case of beating, there are first class, second class and third class "beaters," each doing a part of the work in beating the tin sheets into foil. The workmen are all paid at piece rates. Nowadays, some of the more progressive tinfoil manufacturers cut tinfoil by means of modern machinery, resulting in many tinfoil cutters being thrown out of employment. Upon the earnest request of the workers, the factories have promised to give up the machinery. The bulk of Hangchow tinfoil is consumed in Kiangsu and north-western Chekiang. The article is sold at $3.50-$5 per "piece" of 3,000 sheets each. Between 4,000 and 5,000 tinfoil "beaters" are employed in Hangchow workshops, in addition to a large number of women and children, who do the pasting, powdering and foil-separating at home. The average net monthly earnings, excluding food and lodging, of each "beater" is $6-$7, while the earnings of the women and children are about half that sum. The total yearly sales of this Hangchow product are estimated at $2,500,000-$3,000,000.

Fans From Bamboo

(*b*) *Fan Manufacture*: The name "Hangchow" is intimately connected with the fan manufacturing industry. The invention of the folding type of fan is credited to Hangchow and is hence called the Hangchow fan. This industry in Hangchow dates back to the Southern Sung dynasty, about 1,000 years ago. Soochow, however, is a rival fan making center. Hangchow manufacturers specialise in fan stays or frames, while the Soochow artisans are skilled in making fan webs. The fans turned out by Hangchow manufacturers are mostly of the folding type, consisting of a bamboo frame and a paper web. The frame is made in the local factories, while the web, with the exception of the locally produced black variety, is imported from Soochow. There are about 40 fan makers in Hangchow, of which about a dozen operate on a comparatively large scale. The frame of an ordinary fan is

(Continued from page 42)

night. But as he left, the officer said, "You must see to it that he's beyond the barbed wire and over in the native quarter by to-morrow morning."

"I appealed to Ah Fong's loyalty not to involve me in further trouble, and he promised that everything would come out all right.

"After a brief absence that afternoon he came back from the native city with a paper covered with Chinese hieroglyphics, and told me he was now a Communist Party Secretary and perfectly safe. His Northern "general" had run away and everything was Communist now. He would protect me when the Communists came.

'Well, my dinner was a brilliant success. Afterward, however, Ah Fong drank up everything that was left and in highly exuberant spirits sallied into the street, where he was promptly picked up by an American patrol. I don't know how the old fox got away, but this afternoon when I was out on the *President Jefferson* just before she sailed, to say good-bye to some friends, and we were having a farewell liqueur, who should bring us our Benedictine but Ah Fong! "Missy," he said, "Englisman plenty stupid. Melican man plenty slick. Me one time mo' Conselvative. No mo' Communist. Me got plenty lecommendation. Me now top detective Dolla' Line. Bully job!"'

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made of *kiang tso* (苎竹), or *chung tso* (棕竹), two varieties of bamboo, while the more costly kind is made of sandalwood. Fan frames made of ivory or *siang fei tso* (湘妃竹), a kind of spotted bamboo produced in Hunan province, are sold at prices prohibitive to ordinary people. Much attention is given to the decoration of the frame, which is sometimes painted with lacquer and sometimes elaborately carved. In the more costly kind, silver, ivory or mother of pearl is inlaid. The number of stays or ribs in each frame varies from nine to 50 or 60, although it is said that formerly the skilled artisans in the fan-making trade in Hangchow could turn out frames having as many as 100 ribs. In making the frame the labor is divided among different classes of artisans. One class does the cutting, while another takes care of the polishing, which is generally accomplished by rubbing the macerated ribs over a whetstone. If the frame is to be painted or decorated, the work belongs to the province of still another class.

A cutter or polisher can turn out from a dozen to 30 frames a day according to the nature of the work and is paid at from half a cent to one or two cents per piece. A skilled cutter or polisher can earn about $10 a month; a common hand, $5 or $6. The fan web of the white kind is imported from Soochow. The best kind is made of *Hsuan* paper (宣紙) and the inferior ones, of *Lien Shih* (連史紙). The paper of which the fan web is made is first washed or macerated in a solution of alum and water and then coated with a kind of rock powder and calendered. Hangchow artisans cannot do this work, and have to import the finished webs from Soochow. The black kind, which is very popular with the poorer classes, is made of a kind of coarse tissue paper and coated with a mixture of soot and "persimmon lacquer" (prepared from a kind of persimmon produced in southern Chekiang). The coating makes the web more or less waterproof and saves the trouble of treating the paper in a solution of alum and water. This kind of web is produced by the Hangchow factories. The yearly export figure of Hangchow fans is estimated at $1,300,000-$1,400,000.

(*c*) *Tobacco Manufacturing:* The tobacco prepared by the Hangchow tobacco factories is produced in Tungsiang (桐鄉), Haining (寧海) and certain districts in Shaohing neighborhood. The tobacco leaves are cut into fine slices and scented with some kind of flower or sandalwood dust. The tobacco is sometimes mixed with coarse fibers of tobacco leaves produced at Namyung (南雄), Kwangtung province, in order to give the preparation a stronger taste. The tobacco prepared by the Hangchow manufacturers is sold under a number of names, including *chen chi* (陳奇), *yuan chi* (元奇), etc. About 16 or 17 tobacco dealers or manufacturers are operating in Hangchow. Among these the Mi Ta Chang (密大昌) is the best-known one. It maintains five factories and employs 500-600 operatives, doing about one-third of the whole business in Hangchow. The total yearly sales figure of all the Hangchow dealers used to amount to over $1,000,000, but at present it has dropped to $600,000-$700,000 owing to the competition of cigarettes. The Hangchow tobacco is smoked in dry bamboo pipes instead of water pipes. Recently, some enterprising tobacconists in Hangchow have invented very handy bamboo pipes with a view to inducing the public to use home-made tobacco in place of cigarettes.

A Home Industry

(*d*) *Thread Making*: Thread making in Hangchow used to be a highly prosperous trade. The raw silk of which the thread is made is produced in western Chekiang. It is used for sewing, embroidery and making tassels. The thread is twisted by rotating a metal disc with a hole in the center through which the silk yarns pass. The work is done either by one or by two persons, usually women. The weight of the metal disc varies according to the thickness of the thread and the degree of twisting desired. Thicker cords require a heavier disc to twist. The thread makers are mostly women doing work at their homes and paid by the thread dealers at piece rates. Over ten thread dealers are operating in Hangchow. Their business prospects are no longer good, owing to the popular use of foreign made cotton thread. A woman thread maker earns from 30 to 40 cents a day without food.

(*e*) *Cutlery Manufacturing*: The cutlery of Hangchow owes its reputation to the skill and ingenuity of one Chang Siao-chuan (張小泉), an obscure artisan, who lived in the 17th century. Before that time, the Hangchow public imported cutlery from Anhwei province. By skill and perseverance, Chang Siao-chuan made many such articles in his workshops. His scissors gradually replaced the Anhwei import on the market. The shop founded by Chang Siao-chuan prospers to this day and, true to its traditions, still turns out various kinds of cutlery unexcelled by others. In the absence of patent laws or trade mark regulations, other makers of cutlery in Hangchow used to be at liberty to adopt the same name "Chang Siao-chuan" for their shops, with the result that all the cutlery shops in Hangchow now bear the same name "Chang Siao-chuan." To distinguish itself from others, the genuine shop founded by Chang Siao-chuan has added two new characters "Ching Kee" (近記) to its name. Since the promulgation of the Trade Mark Regulations by the Government, the shop has adopted "the Rising Sun" (海雲浴日) as its trade mark. The cutlery turned out by the shop includes various kinds of scissors, kitchen, fruit and pocket knives. The metal is imported from Shanghai. Recently the shop has been semi-modernised by the employment of motor-operated machinery, which has greatly increased its output. It also turns out nickel-plated scissors in imitation of the imported kind. The total yearly output of cutlery by all the Hangchow factories is valued at $300,000, of which the genuine Chang Siao-chuan contributed about 40 per cent.

Umbrella Webs From Tissue Paper

(*f*) *Umbrella Manufacturing*: Umbrella manufacturing in Hangchow is a comparatively new industry, originating in a patriotic movement about 15 years ago. Before that date, the Chekiang wealthy classes were fond of using foreign style umbrellas, imported chiefly from Japan, while the poorer classes were content with the old style oil paper umbrella, which, though serviceable for weather protection, is cumbersome to carry about. At the time of the boycott movement against Japanese goods, some enterprising Hangchow umbrella makers made an improved type of paper umbrella, which is handy and good-looking. The handle is made of a slender but strong bamboo pole with both ends metal-ferruled, the ribs of split bamboo and the web of coarse tissue paper made weather-proof by a coating of wood oil. All the raw materials are produced in Chekiang province. The web is made of from three to seven layers of oil paper. To improve its appearance, the ferule is sometimes nickel-plated. A kind of sunshade, made of the same raw materials but of better appearance, finds much favor with the ladies. The latter kind is made of colored oil paper and often artistically decorated. There are about 20 umbrella makers in Hangchow, having a total yearly sales figure to about 150,000. The new paper umbrella has a very extensive market, large numbers being exported to both the northern and southern provinces. Besides the paper umbrella makers, two factories are operating in Hangchow turning out foreign style umbrellas: the Hsin Yang Umbrella Factory (新陽傘廠) and the Hsin Ya Umbrella Factory (新亞傘廠). The handles of foreign style umbrellas are made of iron, bamboo or celluloid and the web, of imported cloth or locally produced silk. These two factories have sales departments in Shanghai, Ningpo and other cities. The yearly sales figure of each factory is estimated at $40,000-$60,000.

(*g*) *Face Powder Manufacturing*: The industry is a very old one, dating back to the 17th or the 18th century. Before the importation of foreign made cream or powder, Hangchow face powder had a very extensive market in the country. The powder is made of talc and lead powder, scented with some kind of essence extracted from rose and other scented flowers. The talc is produced in Hangchow neighborhood, while lead powder is imported from Kwangtung province. Hangchow face powder manufacturers obtain talc from the miners in large chunks, which are first broken and then reduced to very fine particles in an edge running mill. The pulverised talc is further sifted in a fine sieve and refined by precipitation in a tank. The part of the powder settling down at the bottom of the tank is then removed and made into face powder by adding a little quantity of essence. The powder is sold either as powder or in eggshaped balls. Lately, some of the Hangchow powder makers have also begun to manufacture cosmetics in imitation of the imported kinds, such as tooth powder, creams and "snows." About half a dozen face powder manufacturers are operating in Hangchow, having a total yearly output valued at $150,000-$160,000.

The Making of Sauce

(*h*) *Say Manufacturing*: Soy or Chinese sauce is a liquid extracted from soybean and wheat flour. Hangchow soy manufacturers import soybean either from Shaohing and Yuyao (餘姚), Chekiang province, or Shanghai. The bean is first boiled and then made into rectangular pieces about six or seven inches long and one inch thick. These pieces are known as *hwang chih* (黃子), which require to be placed in dark, and closed, ventilated rooms to start the process of fermentation. When this is accomplished, the *hwang chih* is dissolved in salt water in a big earthenware vessel known as *kong*. Each *kong* contains from three and a half to four piculs of *hwang chih*, one picul of salt and two piculs of water. The contents are then exposed to the sun and stirred from time to time with a wooden blade to insure a thorough mixing of the constituents. The sunning continues for about two or three months before the contents of the *kong* are poured into a cloth bag and the liquid soy thus strained or squeezed out is ready for the market. As the manufacture depends much on the sun light, Hangchow manufacturers operate only in the warm seasons, usually from the beginning of April to the end of October. In winter and spring, the soy manufacturing plants turn to the distilling of alcoholic liquors as a slack season business. There are

about half a dozen big soy manufactures in Hangchow, each consuming from 1,500-2,000 piculs of soy bean yearly and having a yearly sales figure of over $100,000 each. The total yearly output of soy by all the manufacturers in Hangchow is valued in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Among the other manufactures turned out by modern or semi-modernised works of Hangchow, cotton cloth produced by the local cloth mills is gaining in popularity, especially on the Chekiang interior market. These mills are equipped with an improved type of looms and produce a variety of figured cotton fabrics, chiefly in imitation of the imported kinds. Notwithstanding the operation of these mills, Hangchow still imports, according to the estimate of the Hangchow Chamber of Commerce, about $8,000,000 worth of foreign manufactured cotton fabrics yearly. The total yearly output of the local mills equals only about a quarter of the import figure. Quite a number of hosiery knitting plants in Hangchow are turning out every year about $2,000,000 worth of hosiery for the local market and neighboring districts. There are about six or seven soap factories, which manufacture common washing soap and stearin candles with a total yearly output valued at $300,000-$400,000. The bulk of these articles is exported to districts in the upper reaches of the Tsien Tang River.

Although the majority of the artisans in Hangchow still pursue their avocations along old lines, motor-operated light machinery is being adopted by many of the factories to replace manual labor. The Ta Yu Li Electric Power Co. (大有利電氣公司) supplies power to quite a number of modern or semi-modernised factories, Hangchow artisans, long known as patient and good-natured, quite recently showed signs of unrest. Since the organisation of labor unions in Hangchow, there have been frequent disputes between the employers and employees resulting in many strikes. The operations of quite a number of factories have been more or less crippled by the strikes.

America's Booming Trade With India

(*From the Literary Digest*)

The steady expansion of American business interests in India is said by some to be extremely disagreeable to British business men, who consider the Indian market somewhat as their monopoly. Sir Montagu Webb, until recently head of the Chamber of Commerce of India's great wheat port, Karachi, is reported in the press as complaining because American-made socks were being sold in that city. Commenting on his utterance, the Colombo *Times of Ceylon* observes: "On the face of it, his statement appears to be of little significance, but when one proceeds to analyze the various projects of big American business firms, it becomes increasingly apparent that America is planning to obtain a substantial portion of the trade in India at present enjoyed by Great Britain." This newspaper quotes an article written by K. Hazen Scott, formerly the United States Vice-Consul at Madras, in which he said that, "in the language of a stockbroker, India is a market with a capital M." We read then:

"Apparently the fact that Great Britain has spent her blood and treasure in Westernizing India to a degree admitted by Mr. Scott goes for nothing where trade is concerned. It merely points the way for American big business to make 'a toehold into a foothold.' Nobody can blame America for desiring to exploit the huge potential market afforded by India, but the robust optimism radiated by this former Consular representative is such that the Government of India and British business interests should take serious note, and more than that, insure that India's trade is kept as far as possible within the bounds of the Empire. This can be done in two ways: firstly by tariff preferences operating in favor of Great Britain; and secondly—this being even more important than the first—by British companies intensifying their efforts to secure and expand the trade of India.

"It is manifestly contrary to all the tenets of common justice that a country which has contributed so little to the advancement of India should reap the benefits made possible by a country which has for many years risked not only capital but even the life of its subjects in India. We do not expect these considerations to weigh with America, but the remedy is in the hands of the British and Indian Governments, and the time to act is now. American big business has its 'toehold.' If Great Britain allows her to secure that 'foothold' which is her avowed objective, the blame must rest with us and not with America."

While the British thus frown, an Indian writer recently suggested in the pages of *The Modern Review* (Calcutta) that his people should use America's expanding trade with India as a lever to force the United States to accord better treatment to Indians who go to that country. To quote him:

"America has a large trade with India, and the Americans are doing their level best to increase this trade. If the Americans persist in thinking that they can with impunity exploit India and insult the Indians at the same time, it would be our duty to show them that they could do one of the above, but not both."

More Exports from China to U. S. A. This Year Than Last

During the first seven months of this year the exports from China to the United States were about four million gold dollars greater than for the corresponding period last year. This fact is disclosed by a report issued during the week by the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai, which gives the exports for the month of July this year and comparative totals for this and last year, up to August 1. This year the total exports were Gold $84,041,292 for the period under review. Last year they were Gold $80,099,445.

The group known as "animal products, inedible except wool and hair" (which means such articles as bristles, hides, furs, etc.) showed a remarkable increase from $22,340,452 to $31,118,628

The exports during July included dog skins (which are classified as "furs") to a value of $839,670 and squirrel skins to a value of $247,075, bristles to a value of $433,012, and Chinese wood oil to a value of $862,783. Sheeps' wool and wool carpets accounted for just over a million dollars.

Trade Enquiries from United States

The American Trade Commuissioner, 3 Canton road Shanghai, is in receipt of the following trade enquiries:

Lamps and Lanterns:—A manufacturer of a type of vapor lamp and lantern burning kerosene or gasoline with mantle and giving up to 300 candle power soft white light, desires agents in China for the lamps and also for a similarly operated smoothing iron. The lamps will operate for about 60 hours on one gallon of gasoline or kerosene.

Tire Repair Equipment:—Manufacturers of a complete line of tire repair equipment for the vulcanizing trade are anxious to place their line on the China market.

Bread and Cake Pans:—Exporters of cake and bread pans would like to secure representation for the sale of these products in China. Catalogue on file at this office.

Batteries:—Exporters of batteries and parts for all kinds of batteries wish to introduce their goods in China.

Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper:—A firm of New York exporters are anxious to secure representation in China for the sale of a line of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Prices and samples of carbon paper on file at this office.

Welding and Cutting Apparatus:—Manufacturers of specialites in welding and cutting apparatus would like to make connections in China for the sale of their products.

Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons:—Pacific Coast manufacturers of carbon paper and of typewriter ribbons wish to secure the services of agent for the sale of their goods in China.

Electric Motors and Fans:—Manufacturers of alternating current fans and motors wish to place their products on the China market.

Electric Appliances:—Manufacturers of electric appliances such as electric fans, waffle irons, water heaters, etc., are anxious to secure a distributor for their appliances in China.

Wall Paper Cleaner:—Manufacturers of a preparation for cleaning wall paper, walls and ceilings finished with flat or dull oil paint, calcomines or distemper paint, or window shades, cretonne, tapestry, etc., are anxious to make connections with a firm that will buy for its own account. Would also consider granting representation to a manufacturer's agent on a commission basis.

Electric Refrigerators:—Manufacturers of electric refrigerators would like to secure an agent for the sale of their product in China.

Soap:—A manufacturer of soaps is desirous of marketing his products in China through a concern having San Francisco connections.

Paint:—A paint manufacturer located on the West Coast of the United States is interested in securing representation in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong.

Rebuilt Typewriters:—A Pacific Coast company desires connections in Hankow, Canton and Hongkong for the sale of rebuilt typewriters.

Reorganizing Shanghai's Educational System

BY KING CHU, M A.*
Commissioner of Education of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

In order to reorganize and advance education in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, we propose to take the six following steps: (1) to revolutionize, socialize, systematize, and make scientific the education on the bases of the Principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, (2) to maintain the number of all existing schools but improve their quality, (3) to support all good private schools and other educational agencies to made up the deficiency of the work of the Government, (4) to restore to Chinese control those educational institutions now solely under foreign supervision, (5) to promote vocational education so as to increase the ability of production of the workers as a preparation for the development of production and improvement of their livelihood, and (6) to establish necessary organizations of social education so that social environments may be gradually improved. In a word, we hope, in spite of limited resources, to concentrate our energies upon the successful accomplishment of these aims. Not self-aggrandizement but work is to be emphasized. A plan based on the above mentioned points has been drawn up as follows:

I—School Education

1.—Reorganization and Extension of Public Schools

(a) Survey and Taking-over of Schools

All kindergartens, elementary, and middle schools in this Municipality are to be investigated within ten days after the inauguration of the Department of Education. Dates for taking-over the schools are to be fixed also.

(b) Division of School Quarters

One month after the Municipal Quarters are fixed, the whole Municipality is to be divided into eight School Quarters.

(c) Model Schools

(1) In each School Quarter, one or two elementary schools are to be chosen as Central Schools, for which experienced and qualified persons are to be appointed so as to make them the model schools in this Municipality.

(2) One or two middle schools are to be chosen as model middle schools.

(d) Extension of Education

(1) The number of children of school age is to be investigated and statistically recorded. The plan of compulsory education is to be completed within one year, and put into execution within six years.

(2) Two Public Senior Middle Schools and four Public Junior Middle Schools are to be established within four years. Four well-equipped Senior Middle Schools and eight well-equipped Junior Middle Schools are to be completed within six years.

(3) The University of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is to be inaugurated within seven years.

(4) Leisure-hour Supplementary Schools are to be provided for the workers and laborers who are in need of education.

(5) Kindergartens are to be provided in some model elementary schools. Infant Schools to be used as daily nurseries for the care and education of the laborers, children are to be built in the factory quarters with the co-operation of the factory owners.

(6) Special education for orphans, and schools for the blind, dumb, and feeble-minded children are to be provided with the co-operation of all philanthropic organizations.

(7) Some school buildings, play-grounds, and libraries, are to be opened to the general public.

(8) Elementary Schools for the purpose of experimenting in rural education are to be established in order to meet the needs of the country people.

2 Private Schools

(a) Survey

Within three months after the autumn session, all private schools of different grades and different natures are to be investigated.

(b) Promotion

(1) Regulations concerning the awarding and subsidizing of good private schools are to be fixed within six months.

(2) Industrial and Commercial organizations are to be encouraged to establish as many supplementary schools for the workers as possible.

(3) Private and philanthropic organizations are to be encouraged to establish kindergartens.

(4) Well-financed and well-equipped schools, both elementary and middle, are to be supported and directed by this Department so that they may become the model institutions of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

(5) The Central Government of Nanking is to be requested to subsidize all good private colleges and universities.

(c) Limitation

(1) All private elementary and middle schools in this Municipality are to register at the office of this Department according to the Regulations of Registration.

(2) Private schools with mercenary and other improper aims, inadequate equipment, or imcomplete and inefficient administration are to be strictly prohibited.

(3) All private colleges and universities in this Municipality are to be consulted so that a scholastic standard may be fixed; unnecessary duplications avoided, and efficiency increased.

(4) Regulations governing Private Tutorial Schools are to be fixed within one month.

3.—Schools under the Auspices of Foreigners

(a) Missionary Schools

An investigation is to be made into all missionary schools. They shall be required to register, according to the Regulations of Registration, either at the office of this Department or at that of the Committee on Education of the Central Government of Nanking, so that they shall be under the supervision and direction of the Government.

(b) Public Schools for the Chinese under the Auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Council

Before the rendition of the foreign concession in Shanghai, steps must be taken for the taking-over of the Public Schools for the Chinese under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Before the steps are taken, these schools shall be required to conform to the supervision and guidance of this Department.

4—Teachers and Administrators

(a) The qualifications of school teachers and administrators are to be strictly observed; those who have experience in teaching or directing schools, or have made special contributions to edcuation shall be invited first.

(b) The school teacher's and administrator's work-records are to be carefully and strictly scrutinized; their undesirable habits in work to be corrected.

(c) Awards, hours of work, etc. of school teachers and administrators are to be improved; regulations governing compensation, pensions etc. are to be fixed in concrete terms within half a year.

(d) A spirit of study is to be fostered among school teachers and administrators.

(1) This Department shall choose certain reference books of education for the school teachers and administrators.

(2) The school teachers and administrators are to be encouraged to enter summer schools or other supplementary schools for further study in Education.

(3) The Elementary and Middle School Teachers' and Administrators' Association is to be organized; educational specialists are to be invited to give direction, supervision, lectures, and solutions of educational problems.

(4) Educational magazines, journals, etc. are to be published.

5.—Awards to Students

(a) Regulations governing scholarship are to be fixed so that students from poor familes may have opportunities to attend school.

(b) Interscholastic athletic Meets, Oratorical Contests, etc. are to be held; the winners or winning teams are to be awarded medals or other prizes.

6.—School Administration and Other Works

(a) Supervision and Direction

Four Supervisors are to be appointed by this Department to supervise and direct the schools in this Municipality.

(b) Standardization

Standards for the following items are to be fixed:

(1) Introducing Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Principles into education

(2) The length of vacations and class periods of the schools of different grades.

(3) Selection of curriculum and subject matter.

(4) Methods of examinations and tests.

(5) School buildings and other equipment.

(6) School Administration.

(7) Number limitation of students in a class room.

(8) Direction for teaching and discipline.

(9) Selection of texts and reference books.

(10) Vocational Guidance.

(11) Other items.

(c) Statistics

(1) Statistical methods are to be employed to record,

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Head of the Chinese Department of Shanghai College.
Editor-in-chief of two important newspapers of the Kuomintang Party, published at Peking.
Chief Editor of the Department of Education and Chinese of the Commercial Press.
One of the founders and Vice-president of Kwang Hua University.

annually and explicitly, the number of school teachers and students of each district, the condition of school finance, the percentage of students in the various departments of each school, the vocational condition of the graduates, and the library equipment, etc.

(2) Diagrams or illustrations are to be employed to bring the annual educational statistical report before the public so that the public may have a clear view of educational conditions and then render necessary help.

(3) The annual educational statistical report is to be regarded as a reference upon which future improvement can be based, and with which the educational statistics of other provinces and municipalities may be compared for the sake of competition.

II—Social Education

1. Education for Illiteracy

(*a*). The educational agencies and Kuomintang organs are to be invited to join this Department to organize a Society of, or Committee on Education for Illiteracy in order to study the problem of Illiteracy and to effect a workable plan.

(*b*). The Party organ in this Municipality is to be requested to provide reading rooms for illiterates.

(*c*). The existing free schools are to be improved; Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Principles are to be imparted to the pupils.

(*d*). Reading matter for illiterates is to be compiled and edited.

(*e*). All schools in this Municipality are to be required to establish free schools, for illiterates.

(*f*). The Rent Payers Association is to be asked to provide for the servants in all Lee, the chance of acquiring education.

(*g*). The Shopkeeper's Association is to be asked to establish public libraries or reading rooms.

2.—Physical Education

(a) All existing athletic organizations are to be requested to render help in promoting physical education.

(b) Other public athletic grounds are to be provided in addition to that near the West Gate.

(c) The Government of this Municipality is to be requested to provide Children's public play grounds on every new road.

(b) The local Jockey Clubs are to be asked to donate a part of their race course for the use of public athletics.

(e) All temples are to be asked to open their unoccupied fields for the use of public athletics.

(f) The Interscholastic Athletic Meet, the Mass Athletic Meet, and meetings to initiate a "Movement of Public Health" are to be held annually at dates fixed by this Department.

3.—Civic Education

(a) The educational agencies and party organs in this Municipality are to be requested to organize an Association of, or Committee on Civic Education to study the question and organize a program of civic education.

(b) Twelve mass movements fixed by this Department are to be held in the following order:

(1) January—The Indigenous Goods Promotion Movement
(2) February-The Family Education Movement
(3) March-—The Civic Education Movement
(4) April-—The Woman Education Movement
(5) May —-The Military Education Movement
(6) June —-The Sanitation Education Movement
(7) July—-The Art Education Movement
(8) August —The Compulsory Education Movement
(9) September The Movement of Education for Illiteracy
(10) October-The Physical Education Movement
(11) Nov. —-The Movement for introducing Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Principles into education
(12) December—The Vocational Education Movement

4.—Art Education

(a) All plays and moving pictures are to be censored.

(b) All theatres and public play houses are to be supervised and directed.

(c) Concerts are to be held at dates fixed by this Department.

(d) All Art schools are to be asked to have Art Exhibitions on their school campuses.

5.—Libraries, Museums, Gardens, Auditorium, etc.

(a) Some local libraries are to be open to the public.

(b) The Public Library is to be built at a place convenient for all; the Circuit System (for borrowing books) is to be practised.

(c) At least one library, one museum, one art gallery, one garden and one park under the auspices of the Government of this Municipality are to be built within seven years.

(d) Mr. K. K. Chen (陳嘉庚) is to be urged to have his donation of a big library in Shanghai realized within one year.

(e) A certain system of exchanging books among the local university libraries is to be adopted.

(f) The Private Library Association is to be organized to take charge of private books and give the public opportunities of reading according to the Regulations fixed by the Association.

(g) Garden-owners are to be asked to open their gardens to the public.

(*Continued on page 49*)

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42-063

Defeat of Sun Chuan-Fang and Possible Consequences

BY J. B. P.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang's attempt to 'come-back' to his old territory in the Lower Yangtsze Valley has failed—hopelessly failed—with losses so heavy that it is extremely questionable whether the Northern military factions will again attempt to cross the Yangtsze for a considerable period of time, if ever in the next few years. The extent of Gen. Sun's losses are not yet accurately known, but the Nationalists claim that they have captured more than 40,000 rifles and have disarmed some 30,000 troops, with dead and wounded numbering more than 3,000. General Sun and the remnants of his forces are now retreating in disorganized fashion northward toward the Shantung border, traveling by way of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Grand Canal.

Sun Was Caught in a Trap

The Fengtien military headquarters in Peking, in discussing the reasons for Sun's disastrous defeat, issued a brief statement a few days ago through the Japanese *Toho* news agency to the effect that Sun Chuan-fang had violated orders in advancing south of Hsuchowfu; that he had again violated orders in advancing across the Yangtsze from Pukow; that he had been led to believe that certain of the Nationalist generals in the Shanghai area were planning a rebellion in order to assist him; and finally, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung province, had failed to send reinforcements south to Pukow to assist Sun.

But regardless of the reasons, Sun was caught in a trap and his army practically annihilated. If Sun was led to believe that certain of the Nationalist generals would assist him when he crossed the Yangtsze, it was a clever trick, for Sun's troops immediately after landing on the southern bank of the Yangtsze, were attacked on both sides while their retreat was cut off by the Nationalist Navy which appeared on the scene and prevented the transportation of Sun's heavy artillery across and also sank all of Sun's transports and junks many of which were filled with retreating northern troops.

Accusations Against British and Japanese

The *Kuo Min*, official news agency of the Nationalist Government, has issued recently some severe attacks against both the British and Japanese, alleging connivance in connection with the ferrying or sheltering of Sun's troops across the Yangtsze. The Nationalists are also charging that the rifles and munitions, large quantities of which were captured, are largely of British make. The truth of these reports is of course problematical, but there is no questioning the fact that the British interests in Shanghai, including their official press, were displaying tremendous interest in Sun's attempt to 'come-back', one member of the Shanghai Municipal Council even forecasting it several weeks ago, naming the approximate day that Sun would cross the Yangtsze, which also, curiously to relate, corresponded with the British action in cutting the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at Jessfield, near Shanghai, supposedly in retaliation for the Chinese seizure of the wings of a British army airplane which had landed illegally in Chinese territory.

Future Nationalist Military Plans

The defeat of Sun Chuan-fang was accomplished by three youthful Nationalist generals, Ho Yin-chin, Bei Tsung-chi, Li Tsung-jen, all three of whom participated in the serious fighting which developed when Sun's large army crossed to the Nanking side. While this fighting was in progress, other Nationalist troops from Hankow landed near Anking in Anhwei province and, as these lines are written, are marching in a northeasterly direction across Anhwei with the idea of menacing Sun Chuan-fang's line of retreat on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Unverified reports on Monday, Sept. 5, were to the effect that the important town of Pengpu in Anhwei had been captured and the railway cut. The accuracy of this, however, could not be determined, since reports from Peking stated that Gen. Chang Chung-chang was rushing reinforcements southward from Shantung with the intention of preventing, if possible, the advance of the Nationalists to the Shantung border. Simultaneously with the Nationalist advance northward, it was also reported that Feng Yu-hsiang, the 'Christian General' was advancing eastward from Honan into western Shantung and also eastward along the Lung-Hai Railway with the purpose of attacking the town of Hsuchowfu located in northern Kiangsu at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways. Feng's intentions in this regard are to open the way out to the sea at Haichow in order that he may obtain greatly needed munition supplies for his coming fight with Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Kuomintang Party Conference

Immediately following the defeat of Sun Chuan-fang, the Kuomintang announced a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee in Nanking for September 15 for the purpose of definitely uniting the Hankow and Nanking factions and deciding upon future policies, both military and political. This conference is referred to elsewhere in the editorial columns of this issue of *The Review*, hence it is unnecessary to describe it further than to say that desperate efforts are being made to unite the various factions in a permanent government so that the Northern campaign can be continued. Despite, however, the frequent reports of a continuance of the Northern campaign, there are many who believe that the Nationalists will 'sit tight' after capturing Hsuchowfu and devote the next few months to consolidating their position in the Yangtsze Valley and South China and for the present leave the Northern campaign to the 'Christian General' Feng Yu-hsiang, who, of course, is the logical man to carry on in view of the fact that he is a Northerner and has seasoned Northern troops accustomed to fighting in the winter, which the Southerners are not!

Madame Sun Yat-sen, who has departed for Russia on a trip around the world

Departure of Madame Sun Yat-sen

Madame Sun Yat-sen, wife of the late 'father' of the Chinese revolution, has departed for Russia, the news being confirmed by a message from Siberia which was distributed to the Shanghai newspapers through the *Nationalist News Agency* which formerly served as the organ of the Wu-han Government. Close friends of Madame Sun in Shanghai, while confirming the fact that she had departed for Russia, state, however, that there is no particular significance in her trip further than the mere fact that she is *going through Russia* on a trip around the world, part of which she hopes to spend in the United States. There is no questioning the fact however, that her trip to Russia has created considerable misgiving and speculation in Kuomintang circles. Madame Sun's declaration when she departed from Hankow and resigned from the Kuomintang indicated that she felt that the social phases of the revolution were finished for the present at least and that the Nationalist revolution as now constituted is merely a military manifestation quite different from the conception of the revolution as envisaged in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 'Three-Principles.' Her departure for Russia, combined with the similar departure of Eugene Chen for Russia, indicates that the Russian Communists are still looking after their own and that the world has not yet seen the last of the social and labor manifestations of the Chinese revolution. In this connection there also appears in this issue of *The Review* an interesting analysis of this phase of the revolution which is reproduced from a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*.

42-064

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42-065

Feng Yu-hsiang Unable to Locate F. B. Riley

Dr. C. T. Wang of Shanghai who has been in Chengchow, Honan province, for several weeks visiting Feng Yu-hsiang, returned to Shanghai early this week and informed *The Review* that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had made a thorough search of the district around Chengchow where the *London Times'* correspondent, F. B. Riley, was reported to have disappeared and that no trace whatever of Mr. Riley's whereabouts could be found. According to Dr. Wang, Mr. Riley walked out into the country and simply disappeared. The Chinese authorities have two theories regarding his disappearance, one being that he may have been murdered and his body buried and the other being that he may have been affected by the extreme heat and wandered off into some inaccessible area.

The following letter pertaining to Mr. Riley which was written by Prof Kenneth P. Kirkwood, a member of the faculty of Columbia University, N. Y., appeared originally in the *London Times* and was reprinted in one of the Shanghai newspapers this week:

Sir,—May I say that Mr. F. B. Riley, your Special Correspondent in China, who has recently been reported missing, is in my opinion a man whom your paper, and the world in general, can ill afford to lose? I have known him intimately, and I consider him one of the most able and talented men, and one of the most brilliant students of international politics I know.

I have been privileged to be his rooming neighbor at International House in New York during the past year. We had much in common, both of us being of an age, both being from the Dominions (he is Australian; I am Canadian); both having been through the war (he was a prisoner of war in Germany most of the time); both holding Oxford dear; both of us having spent some years in the Near East (he was in the Government educational service in Iraq for five years, during Iraq's infant years as a State; I was instructor in history at a college in Smyrna, Turkey, during the first years of the Republic); both of us having had journalistic experience as foreign correspondents (incidentally and coincidently one month last winter I had contributed an article to "Foreign Affairs," London, while he had contributed a brilliant article—not yet published, I think—to "Foreign Affairs," U.S.A.); both of us were close students of international relations. With these common bonds we were naturally close friends and discussed many problems together. I remember how keen Riley was to be sent to India for "The Times," where he felt that the reforms of 1929 would have a far-reaching significance and therefore a fascinating interest to him. But when he was sent to China he was greatly thrilled, and most of us who knew him shared his eagerness, recognizing his own good fortune and the excellence of the choice from his paper's point of view.

I must say that in our International House—a student hostel accommodating 500 foreign students of as diverse race, nationality, and prejudices as the Assembly of the League—Riley was esteemed by every one, and he had an influence for moderation and fairness and reason over the most prejudical and bitter students. Even the Indians, despite their unconcealed animosity towards Great Britain, and therefore towards many of the Britishers in the House, all had a high admiration and esteem, almost a love, for Riley. Both of us were active in organizing and carrying on the international relations discussion group among the students of the House; and Riley was always the most helpful and active and enthusiastic in the committees and the meetings.

His historical and political knowledge was, in my opinion, exceptional; and his insight into the more remote significance and the less visible connections and interrelations of current events was always an amazement to me. I used to gasp sometimes at his remarkable conclusions and connections until he explained step by step the connecting links in his inductions.

I cannot believe that anything more serious has befallen him than merely to have got out of contact with his base for the time being. He is a man who would not be foolishly incautious; one who generally would win the confidence of the Chinese (other than brigands), as he did that of the Arabs of Iraq; and one of whom it seems almost unthinkable that he would incur Chinese anger.

I do not doubt that you are doing everything possible within your power to have the authorities in China search for him; he is, I feel, a man with as much greatness as the late Willard Straight, the American.

I write this merely out of my feeling of admiration and friendship for Riley, and because I know that you too fully appreciated, and continue to recognize, his unusual merits.

Believe me faithfully yours,

KENNETH P. KIRKWOOD, M. A.
(Instructor in Modern History, Fellow in Public Law, Columbia University, N. Y.).

Senator Bingham Calls on President Coolidge

BY GEO. F. AUTHIER
(*Special to the China Weekly Review*)

Summer White House, Rapids City, N. D., Sept. 5—Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut who spent several weeks in China last spring and summer investigating conditions from the standpoint of Chinese-American relations, had a long conference with President Coolidge today.

At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that Senator Bingham recommended to the President that the United States should use its good offices to assist the Chinese in creating regional governments, the Senator declaring his belief that there is little indication of either faction being able to effect unification of the country or stabilization of conditions.

Senator Bingham also recommended that the United States Government should abrogate as quickly as possible all treaties which the Chinese consider unfavorable, such as the treaty pertaining to the tariff and the treaty on extraterritoriality.

Chinese Politics Cause Tragedy in Vancouver

The civil war in China had its repercussion in Vancouver, B. C., August 9 in a tragic manner, when Louie Man Har, commissioner in Canada for the Hankow faction of the Nationalist government, and Wong Park, both of whom were engaged in conducting a Chinese paper in that city, were shot dead by Wong Suey-sang, a Chinese resident of the neighboring city of Kamloops. The paper had been attacking the "moderate" attitude of the Chinese residents of Canada, and Wong Suey-sang was one of those who resented very much the paper's criticisms. On the day in question he visited the newspaper office to protest. Angry words followed, and when employees of the newspaper rushed into the editorial sanctum they found the editor shot dead with one shell of his own revolver discharged. In a corner was the body of Wong Suey-sang. His revolver had been discharged five times. Wong Park fell dying just as he emerged from the door.

Emergency School of Chinese To Reopen Sept 26

The Emergency School of Chinese Studies, established last February for the purpose of providing courses in Chinese language, literature, art, philosophy, history, religion, and similar subjects, for the period of the present emergency, closed its summer session September 2. While established primarily in the interests of the many refugees from the interior residing temporarily in Shanghai, the school has been open on equal terms to all, and a number of local residents have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to increase their knowledge of things Chinese. The autumn quarter of twelve weeks will commence Sept 26.

Apart from classes for beginners in four different Chinese dialects, more than twenty courses, on a wide variety of subjects, have been offered during the past term. Some of these courses have been given in the Central District, but most of them at the Shanghai American School. The regular staff has included Dr. D. Willard Lyon, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Rev. Frank R. Millican of Ningpo, Rev. Karl Ludvig Reichlet, Prof. Donald Roberts of St. John's University, Dr. Even Morgan, Miss Lily K. Hass, Dr. C. S. Miao, Mr. H. C. Tsao, Mr. Z. K. Zia and Mr. T. L. Shen. In addition to other special lecturers, Julean Arnold and Dr. Hu Shih were secured for several lectures each. The total registration of the summer quarter was one hundred and twenty-five.

The management of the school is anxious to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness and serve a larger constituency during the autumn quarter. It has therefore reduced its registration fee to two dollars, and this is the only payment that the student is required to make, apart from the cost of the textbooks and other study materials, regardless of the number of courses he elects to take. While it is anticipated that the majority of the classes will be held in the Central District between the hours of 4.00 and 6.30 p. m., with possibly a few evening classes, the time and the place of the meeting will in each be determined, as far as possible, with a view to the convenience of those concerned.

The school is ready to offer any course, within the field of its endeavor, for which there is sufficient demand, and for which a competent instructor can be secured. These are open to all, both Chinese and foreigners, who may be qualified to take them with profit. The fee is so low that no student should be deterred from registration because of the uncertainty of his plans for the later months. It is anticipated that a preliminary announcement of the courses and the form for registration will be ready for distribution within a week. All correspondence should be addressed to the director, Dr J. E. Moncrieff, Room 403 Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Office hours for consultation between 2.00 and 4.00 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

(Continued from page 47)

(h) The Government of this Municipality is to be requested to utilize local unoccupied grounds in building Lawns, Orchards, bronze or stone statues of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and other kinds of artistic or revolutionary monuments.

(i) The Government is to be requested to encourage the planting of trees, flowers, and grass on roads.

(j) A Public Auditorium is to be established; local radio agencies are to be associated; specialists are to be invited to give lectures in the Auditorium, through radio to the public.

6. Censorship for the Publication of Printed Matter

(a) A committee is to be appointed to scrutinize all publication of printed matter (e. g. Minor newspapers, novels, plays, pictures, daily newspapers, etc.

(b) This Department is to edit as much reading matter as possible, and encourage all local book stores and private presses to publish good books for the school and the public.

The financial problem remains untouched throughout the whole discussion. It is too complex to be solved at present, though it is a most important element in the promotion and advancement of education. Without scientific investigation and analysis, no satisfactory solution can be found. However, the following points are to be emphasized: (1) to seek for new pecuniary sources, (2) to be financially independent, (3) to expose the balance of the income and expenditure to the public, and (4) to make the financial expenditure correspond exactly to the budget.

In a word, all the proposals mentioned above are nothing more than the rudiments of educational advancement. Inasmuch as the boundary of this Municipality is not formally fixed, the above plan concerns the city more than the rural districts, for which another one will be separately formulated.

Shanghai, August 31, 1927,

Sir Frederick Whyte Urges British-Chinese Cooperation

Sir Frederick Whyte, who served as chief of the British delegation to the recent Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu and who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, was entertained on the evening of Monday, Sept. 5, by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations, City Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers Association, China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Chinese Bar Association.

In response to the address of welcome which was delivered by Yu Ya-ching on behalf of the Chinese organizations, Sir Frederick Whyte said that the British people at home were watching the Chinese revolutionary movement with great interest and were sympathetic toward the Chinese struggle for the full assertion of their sovereign rights. China and Great Britain are united by the common bond of trade, he declared, "but human life is not all centered on trade. Besides trade we want liberty. The past has handed down to us a heritage from which we cannot escape. The heritage has its evil side, but it also has its good side and let us pray that out of this even greater good will result." The speaker then explained that he had met China's delegates at the Honolulu Conference and had in consequence learned much about conditions in China affecting China and Britain. "While I am acting unofficially, I can say that I could consider myself as a representative of the majority of my people at home who look forward to an era of unification, peace and prosperity in this country and who are deep at heart your sympathizers."

In his address of welcome Yu Ya-ching reviewed the relations of China and Great Britain since May 30, 1925 and declared that if the principles of equality and reciprocity could be applied the outstanding problems of the two countries could be solved.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government also addressed the gathering, in the course of which he declared that the Chinese were neither "anti-foreign or anti-British" but stated that it was necessary to remove the fetters which gave foreigners a special position in China. Quo Tai-chi, commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai also spoke briefly and was followed by Major-General Duncan, commander of the British Defense forces in China. Gen Duncan stated that since coming to Shanghai he had done everything possible to promote friendship and goodwill between the Chinese and the British and had been careful to instruct the officers and troops that they were here purely for the purpose of preserving order and had no aggressive designs. In conclusion Gen. Duncan declared, "I have kept the War Office informed regarding the improvement of conditions here and you have noticed that the British forces are being gradually reduced. I fully sympathize with your struggles for the cause of liberty and I wish you all every success."

Whether by accident or design, none of the British newspapers in Shanghai published a line regarding the foregoing meeting, the report here being summarized from the *China Courier*.

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. George Penn Hunt returned to Shanghai during the week from a visit to the United States.

Sidney Moss, American attorney, left during the week for Harbin to investigate a case in which he is interested.

General Smedley Butler, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Marines, is confined to a hospital in Peking, suffering with stomach trouble.

C. A. Sloan, who has been on the staff of *The China Press* for the past year, has terminated his employment and departed for the United States.

Mrs. Dorothy Beck, wife of Major Beck, U. S. A., who is stationed here, arrived in Shanghai from Manila on the s.s. *President McKinley*, September 1.

An announcement in the Shanghai press during the week stated that A. Mavromati will in future conduct his engineering business independently of the Standard Products Co., Inc.

O. G. Steen, general manager of the Robert Dollar Company, who, with Mrs. Steen and their child, has been home on leave for several months, is expected back in Shanghai about September 15.

Mrs. Dorothy Choate, wife of Lieut. Richard Choate of the U. S. Naval forces here, arrived in Shanghai September 6 from the United States by the s. s. *President Harrison*, accompanied by their two children.

Communist note from Japan: The Chinoike Hot Spring at Beppo, on Sept. 2 suddenly threw up a huge column of *red water and sand* to a height of 300 feet resulting in the wrecking of tea houses and injuring one man.

Y. S. Kumsoo, wealthy Shanghai Chinese merchant, but a British subject, was charged at the British Police Court during the week with having knowingly permitted public gambling to be carried on on a property he owns in Bubbling Well road. The charge was dismissed.

Sir Frederick Whyte, president of the National Legislative Assembly of India, addressed a meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Union Club, Shanghai, on Wednesday, September 7, at 12.30 p. m. S. T. Wen, former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, presided.

Frederick Moore, correspondent for the *New York Times* who has been in north China for several months, departed from Shanghai this week for New York. The *New York Times* bureau will be in charge of Henry F. Misselwitz, who will maintain his headquarters in Shanghai for the present.

Franciscans in China, "a monthly message from the rice fields of China," is the name of a new magazine issued by the Franciscan Fathers of Wuchang, who are temporarily located at 25 Tongshan road, Shanghai. The Franciscan Press is in charge of Rev. Adolph Kirst, O. F. M. and Joseph Walsh.

W. R. Kuhns, correspondent for the *United Press* in Manila for the past two years, has arrived in Shanghai on his way to Peking where he will have charge of the Peking Bureau. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kuhns. Randall Gould, who has had charge of the Peking office, has been transferred to Manila.

The U. S. State Department in an official announcement at Washington, August 18, warned Americans, and particularly missionaries and agents of business concerns, against returning to China on the ground that the present situation in China does not warrant the residence of Americans in the interior of the country.

The Standard Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. announced during the week a reduction in the price of gasoline in Shanghai by five cents a gallon. The present price is Mex. $0.85. Owing to the large difference in price here and in the United States quite a number of Shanghai firms had been engaged in making private importations of "juice."

The *Meifoo Shield*, that sprightly house organ for the Standard Oil Co. in China, in its August issue contains an interesting narrative by Alice Tisdale Hobart entitled "Three Wives Came Out of the West." Other articles are entitled: "Unusual People of the Philippines," "A Peep into Shansi," by C. M. Ching, and the "U. S. S. Richmond."

Opium is the title of a new magazine which has been registered at the Chinese post office. It is published by the National Anti-Opium Association with headquarters at 4 Hongkong road, Shanghai, and is to be issued quarterly. Among the statistics published in the current number are those for seizures made during 1926 by the Maritime Customs of morphia, heroin, and cocaine.

The death occurred September 7 at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, of Mrs. Anna Skaale Dunn, wife of Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, following a serious operation two days previously. Mrs. Dunn before her marriage in 1919 to Dr. Dunn was Miss Anna Skaale, of Berkeley, California. Mrs. Dunn is survived by her husband and two small children, ages eight months and three years, and by her mother, three sisters and a married brother residing in California. The funeral was held Sept. 8.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Pai Wen-wei
柏文蔚字烈武

General Pai Wen-wei was born at Shou Hsien, Anhwei province, in 1876, of a scholarly family. He was graduated as a B. A. at the age of twenty-one, after attending the Scholastic Examinations. He early inclined towards a reform program. While he was a student at the University of Anhwei the Manchu Government signed the secret treaty with Russia leasing Port Arthur and as a result of his publicly denouncing the government as being corrupt he was asked to resign from the University. From then on he decided to devote himself to the revolutionary cause, becoming a companion of a prominent revolutionist, Mr. Chao Sun, who was then holding an important position in the Army at Nanking. After the fall of the Manchus, General Pai was appointed Commander in Chief of the First Army at Pukow and later was appointed Governor of Anwhei province. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai made a temporary attempt to proclaim himself Emperor of China, General Pai was one of those who discovered the plot and offered ready assistance to Dr Sun Yat-sen, General Hwang Hin, and General Li Lieh-chun in their drives against Yuan Shih-kai. Later he formed an alliance with General Tang Chi-yao, then Military Governor of Yunnan, and personally went to the Straits Settlements to raise funds. When General Tang Chi-yao arose against Yuan Shih-kai, General Pai returned to support General Tang with a force of his old followers along the Yangtsze Valley. In 1918 he fought in Hunan, under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but without success. In October 1926 General Pai was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 33rd National Revolutionary Army and fought against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Nanchang, Kiangsi, which position he still holds. His headquarters are at Anhwei.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

August 30—Toho news service gives statement of Japanese Government respecting withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, stating that since the military situation has been stabilized in Shantung the troops will be withdrawn early in September—Japanese consular authorities temporarily withdrawn from Nanking owing to fighting between Nationalists and Sun Chuan-fang—Reports from Nanking indicate that Sun's forces have been defeated and are retreating northward toward Shantung owing to fear of being cut off by Nationalists who are advancing toward Pengpu through Anhwei—Officially announced that Nationalists will postpone enforcement of (1) abolition of likin; (2) enforcemont of national tariff law; (3) enforcement of excise tax, all of which were scheduled for September 1, the Government stating however that the principle of tariff autonomy is to be maintained, but that enforcement temporarily postponed owing to 'special circumstances'—Canton authorities announce temporary suspension of enforcement of new tax schedule but merchants in Canton hold meetings demanding enforcement of law—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Shanghai defense commissioner, issues statement through *Kuo Min* agency giving complete outline of Snn Chuan-fang's plans for attacking Nanking—Gen. Bei notifies shipping interests at Shanghai to hold up river shipping on account of the military situation at Nanking; and disclaims responsibility for damages suffered by ships entering war zone—Nationalists lodge complaint with Japanese owing to two Japanese ships at Pukow which allegedly assisted the Northern troops in crossing the Yangtsze—*Kuo Wen* states that tentative arrangements have been made for cooperation between Yen Hsi-shan tupan of Shansi and Chang Tso-ling for attacking Feng Yu-hsiang—*Kuo Wen* report states that Gen. Tang Shen-tse, the Wu-han commander has arrived in Nanking—*Kuo Wen* report states that the foreign military commanders at Tientsin have decided to withdraw the foreign troops and that the matter has been referred to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

August 31—Nationalist News Agency report from Khabarovsk (Siberia) confirms report that Madame Sun Yat-sen has gone to Russia; Russian children visit train and welcome Madame Sun—Nationalists defeat Sun Chuan-fang's second attempt to cross Yangtsze, capturing 7,000 troops and large stocks of ammunition—Reported that Gen. Li Pao-chen, who was Sun's defense commissioner at Shanghai, reported killed in Nanking fighting—Wu-han troops under Generals Chen Chien and Ho Chien reported menacing Sun's line of retreat along Tientsin-Pukow Railway—T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, sends message from Chinkiang by *Kuo Min* service, stating that the Nationalist strategy in withdrawing from northern Kiangsu and enticing Sun Chuan-fang to advance southward, had been completely successful and that "Shantung had been defeated in Kiangsu" and that Sun was now retreating in great disorder northward—Gen. Banzai, Japanese adviser to Peking Government, returns to Tokyo for conference—Nationalist Central Committee attended by Dr. C. C. Wu, Gen. Chiang Tso-ping and others hold third extraordinary meeting in Nanking and decide to postpone enforcement of likin abolition and customs increase in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Fukien and Chekiang, but to enforce them on Sept. 1 in Kwangtung and Kwangsi—Marshal Chang Chung-chang who has been attending military conference in Peking, remains in Capital on account of illness—Chang Tso-ling orders Mukden arsenal to produce 2,000 cannon shells and 2,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition for use in Shantung campaign against Na-

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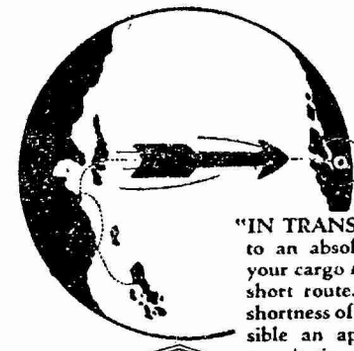

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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tionalists—*Kuo Wen* report states that Chiang Kai-shek has moved further back into the mountains in Chekiang in order to avoid the crowds of visitors; Chinese press reports Chiang planning trip to France—Gen. Tang Shen-tse sends 36th Revolutionary army into Anhwei to attack Pengpu—Fengtien announces general attack on Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan to begin Sept. 1; Gen. Chu Yu-puh already attacking Feng's forces in western Shantung—Japanese continue to press Chang Tso-ling for settlement of Manchurian and Mongolian questions—Customs Valuation Commisson expected to reassemble in Peking shortly—Sun Chuan-fang sends appeal to Chang Tso-ling for reinforcements—Question of cooperation between Chang Tso-ling and Yen Hsi-shan still uncertain, according to *Kuo Wen*.

September 1—Japanese *Toho* agency report states that Yen Hsi-shan has begun to withdraw his troops from the Peking-Hankow Railway, indicating an understanding with Chang Tso-ling—Canton Government orders Central Bank to suspend payment on notes for period of five days in order to improve value of notes—*Kuo Wen* report states that Gen. Li Pao-chan, former defense commissioner of Shanghai under Sun Chuan-fang, was killed in fighting at Nanking—Nationalist 7th army captures Pukow—Nationalists claim capture of Pengpu, Anhwei, causing rapid retreat of Sun's troops northward—*Kuo Wen* reports that Nationalists captured 41,000 rifles from Sun Chuan-fang's defeated forces at Nanking—Japanese begin definite withdrawal of troops from Shantung, Shantung authorities providing free cars for purpose—Chang Tso-ling demands $5,000,000 from Tientsin bankers for war purposes—Transportation being restored on Shanghai-Nanking Line, following disruption of traffic due to war—*Kuo Wen* report from Wusih states that Lungtan cement factory completely destroyed by war, loss amounting to $1,000,000—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi orders general attack on Yangchow and Nationalist troops begin crossing river at Chinkiang—*Kuo Wen* report states that Tsao Ju-lin, who was responsible for the Nishihara loans from Japan, may be appointed Minister of Finance in Peking by Chang Tso-ling.

September 2—Nationalist 17th army which has been stationed in Soochow, Quinsan and Wusih has been moved to Chinkiang; Gen. Tsao Wan-shun, commander raises $30,000 from Chamber of Commerce for payment of troops. Wu-han troops under Generals Ho Chien and Li Pin-hsien, numbering about 15,000 landed at Ankwei for purpose of marching northward to cut off Sun Chuan-fang; reported full number of Wu-han forces in Anhwei total 25,000—*Toho* report from Nanking states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops are retreating in great disorder—Southern gunboats render effective service in sinking numberless junks carrying Northern troops in Nanking vicinity—Japanese report from Peking states that as a result of conferences between agents of Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Tso-ling, Yen has agreed to give 'moral support' to Fengtien, but will keep his troops inside Shansi province and not lend Chang Tso-ling active assistance—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in Peking states that the Diplomatic Body is 'satisfied' with the action of the Nationalists in postponing tariff autonomy; in reference to the negotiations pertaining to Manchuria and Mongolia, Yoshizawa said that since the questions are purely local matters that it "was more satisfactory to talk them over with Chang Tso-ling and arrive at a decision than to discuss the questions with the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs"—Canton trying to raise $10,000,000 to save notes of Central Bank; Japanese *Toho* report states that "all wealthy persons have gone into hiding"—*Toho* report states George Hsu Chien has returned to Hankow and prepares to go to Kuling immediately for conference with Wu-han and Nanking delegates—*Toho* report states that Japanese and Chinese delegates in Peking have reached an understanding and are planning shortly to proceed with the negotiation of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty—*Kuo Min* agency report states that Nationalists have decided to postpone the new tonnage dues recently announced—*Kuo Min* quotes C. C. Wu as being satisfied with the present plans for unifying the Kuomintang and that a general plenary session will be held on Sept. 15—*Kuo Min* charges British gunboats with interfering with Nationalist activities at Woosung and also with assisting Sun Chuan-fang's troops in crossing the Yangtsze at Nanking; also states British gunboats bombarded Lion Hill at Nanking, killing three Nationalist troops and damaging railway station and armored car—*Kuo Min* report states that Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton has protested to the French authorities regarding rioting and anti-Chinese activities in French Indo-China—*Kuo Wen* report states that Chang Chung-chang has dispatched reinforcements to northern Kiangsu to assist Sun Chuan-fang and that Chang Tso-ling has sent him $1,000,000—Chang Tso-ling appoints Gen. Chang Ching-yao to manage Honan campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang—Chekiang provincial authorities declare martial law along coast of province, various areas to be controlled by Generals Kan Tsing-tse, Chu Wei-liang, Chang Pei-chi and Chiang Liang—Chang Tso-ling orders Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, to dispatch troops to Pengpu to attempt to hold the place against the Southerners—Former defence force at Shanghai under Gen. Yang Hu has been disarmed—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that the Belgians are willing to negotiate an 'equal' treaty with China—Chang Tso-ling orders Chang Chung-chang to return to his post immediately from Peking.

September 3—Baron Tanaka, Japanese premier, informs meeting of Seiyukai party that Japanese troops are being withdrawn from Shantung and that Japan has no interest in helping either party in China, but owing to Japan's different position in China from that of the other Powers she may be forced to adopt protective measures in Manchuria and Mongolia—Borodin and party arrives in Sianfu, Shensi, but immediately proceeds on to Russia owing to rumor that Wang Ching-wei has issued a warrent for his arrest—Japanese *Toho* report states that Feng Yu-hsiang has withdrawn his troops from Chengchow to Loyang owing to fear of the attitude of Yen Hsi-shan—Canton Provincial Government adopts coercive measures in connection with financial crisis by seizing the banks and exchange shops and forcing a subscription of $4,000,000 in specie to the Central Bank to save the note issue; Central bank destroys between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 in notes and Government issues order requiring everybody to accept notes at face value—Mass meeting held at Foochow supporting Government's in tariff autonomy program—Three northern gunboats fire on Woosung forts which reply, causing ships to hurriedly depart—*Kuo Min* reports that 7th Revolutionary army under Gen. Li Chung-jen has occupied Mingkwang and that remnants of Sun's forces retreat northward; Nanking reports that Wu-han General Ho Chian's forces have captured Chenyang-kwan in Northwestern Anhwei—*Kuo Min* report states that Sun Fo, and Li Lieh-chun have been appointed to mediate between Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek and that a gunboat has been ordered to Hankow to bring Wang Ching-wei, Gen. Chen Chien, Lu Ti-pin, Koo Meng-yu and others to Nanking and that delegates have been sent to urge Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Tsai Yun-pei, Chang Ching-kiang and Wu Tze-hui to return to Nanking; all central governmental and party offices in Hankow have been closed preparatory to removal to Nanking—Heavy fighting said to have broken out in eastern Honan between troops of Feng Yu-hsiang and 8th Shantung army—Nationalists adopt defensive measures to prevent surprise attack at Woosung—Nationalist Government presents Generals Li Tsung-jen, Ho Yin-chin and Bei Tsung-chi with $50,000 as reward for defeating Sun Chuan-fang; claim that 50,000 men and 40,000 rifles captured—*Kuo Min* claims that two Japanese gunboats also assisted Sun Chuan-fang in crossing Yangtsze near Nanking; Japanese deny charge—Peking grooms Gen. Chao Ti, former tupan of Honan for a return to the province in case of defeat of Feng Yu-hsiang—Serious shortage of salt at Hankow owing to detention by Sun Chuan-fang in northern Kiangsu—Peiho River at Tientsin becomes silted up making impossible for ships to enter harbor; estimated $10,000,000 needed for dredging—Nanking generals decide to send Sun Chuan-fang's captured troops to Canton to serve as laborers. Railway traffic restored on Shanghai-Nanking line—Gen. Chang-chung chang, tupan of Shantung, gives farewell banquet for departing Japanese officers—Nationalist Government asks Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and Bankers Association to raise $300,000 to finance care of war prisoners—*Evening News*, Fengtien organ in Shanghai, reports that Sun Chuan-fang attempted suicide upon learning of defeat of his troops at Nanking.

September 5—Chinese gunboat *Chuchen* arrives in Hankow for purpose of carrying Hsu Chien, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kung-po and other Wu-han leaders to Nanking; Wang Ching-wei and Ku Meng-yu will join the ship at Kiukiang; Generals Tang Shen-tse and Cheng Chien have joined their troops in Anhwei—Huge anti-Japanese procession with more than 40,000 marchers parades streets of Mukden protesting against Japanese demands in Manchuria and Mongolia—Fengtien leaders hold conference in Peking to consider situation resulting from defeat of Sun Chuan-fang, decides temporarily to adopt a 'defensive' attitude in respect to Honan and to send troops to prevent Nationalists from capturing Hsuchowfu or Pengpu; also decides to continue to press Yen Hsi-shan in reference to cooperation against Feng Yu-hsiang—Chinese steamer *Hsinchi* which departed from Shanghai on August 24 captured by pirates and taken to Bias Bay where ship searched for $200,000 supposed to be on board but money not found—Gen. Chang Chung-chang hurriedly departs from Peking for Tsinanfu upon receipt of news of defeat of Sun—Chan Erh-tsun, Chinese bannerman, former judicial commissioner of Anhwei, dies in Peking—Nationalist Government issues further report regarding British gunboats firing on Nanking railway station and Lion Hill; also claim American gunboat fires on Nationalist forts—Tan Yen-kai and Sun Fo come to Shanghai to

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Britain's Attitude Towards China

"China And Britain", by R. O. Hall. London: Edinburgh House Press, March 1927. Price 2/—net.

Mr. Hall's book is certainly not of the "very brilliant" type which "lacks nothing but truth". Indeed, I have even heard it described, by one hardy Colonial well-wisher, as "a pathetic little bleat". For all that, it has the charm which lambs in spring-time always have; it comes as balm to the nerves, worn out (our belated review!) with side-stepping to the brassy braying of our Gilbertian Ass of Bashan.

Mr. Hall is undoubtedly a child of the Heavenly kingdom. This is not referring to the British Student Christian Movement, from which he sprang too briefly upon China, but to his idyllic belief that the world can still be ruled by fair play. For instance, when he lays it down that the problem of equality is what has always remained insolubly at the centre of Sino-British relations, he makes no attempt to defend modern Nationalist froth which would gloss over Imperial China's refusal up till 1860 to treat Britain as equal. He simply makes it clear that since that time the inequality has been in Britain's favor, and still is. His contention is that, in a family of brothers, the weak or the sick one must not receive any less fair play than the strong ones. He shows that what has prevented the application of this principle of fair play in Britain's treatment of China has been the overlapping of commercial and political issues. "It is, of course, true", he says, "that our relations with every country are very largely influenced by our commercial interests, but that these are allowed to influence our attitude to China to an unnatural and unhealthy extent will be realized if our general attitude to China is compared with our attitude to Germany or India or Russia. In the last case this is particularly noticeable. ...When we think of Germany or of Russia or of India, we think of them primarily as peoples, with a national life of their own. We do not think of them primarily as customers. ... (But) our attitude to China is dominated by the market conception. ...Our view of the internal situation in China is therefore biassed from the start.....What is more, we are no longer in the period of care-free expansion, when, Viking-like, we can 'cut the painter' and leave criticisms to the judgment of time, but have reached the stage where economic necessity drives us to cling tooth and nail to every concession which has been won. This produces that 'defensive-itis' psychology" which, says Mr. Hall, "is making us increasingly unable to appreciate the other man's point of view". "The concern of each group is to make facts fit a viewpoint already adopted and fought for. ...Neither (the missionary nor the business community) is really in a position to judge of the other or of China as a whole".

To remedy this situation, says Mr. Hall, there is a crying need for statesmen interpreters and for scholars "who will do for the understanding of China in Britain and of Britain in China what scholars of all countries in Europe are now doing for mutual understanding in the circle of European uations". Treaties, moreover, "if they are to be open treaties, must be the result of real exchange of thought and of mutual interest and understanding between the peoples (*i.e.* the people) concerned".

This is the word, "interest", which is the key to Mr. Hall's book. The voice of a lamb, perhaps, and yet a clarion-call, for all that. Mr. Hall has been interested in China, and he has his reasons for believing that other people too should be interested in China.

In his last few chapters, he treats of fundamentals. "When a writer says that this or that is true about China, or about any other country, he should always be asked another question—what does he believe about God and consequently about the world?". Mr. Hall does not believe that "the world is a struggle in which practical achievement and power to control are the values for which life should be lived". Consequently he is able to bring Christianity to bear on the Chinese problem.

J.D.M.

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interview Kuomintang leaders regarding unification of the party—*Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking claims capture of Pengpu in Anhwei—Gen. Ho Yin-chin comes to Shanghai from Nanking to raise funds for Northern campaign—Peking Government obtains funds from Russian portion of Boxer Indemnity to finance opening of Peking University on Sept. 20 but students will be closely watched for Kuomintang or Communist activities—Chinese shops in Nanking reopen for business—Peking Government demands withdrawal of American marines from Tientsin—*Kuo Wen* states that T. V. Soong will become Minister of Finance of Nationalist Government.

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American Tobacco "B"	144⅞	145¾
Baldwin Locomotive Co. (Common)	262¾	264
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62⅛	65⅞
Bethlehem Steel, Pfd. 7%	114¾	116
Baltimore & Ohio (Common)	121	122⅝
Continental Can (Common)	74⅜	73½
Cheasapeake & Ohio (Common)	194⅜	197
Eastman Kodak Co. (Common)	166	166
General Baking "A"	69⅛	70⅛
General Electric (Common)	142¾	145
General Motors (Common)	249⅜	252
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. (Common)	74⅜	78⅜
International Match, Pfd.	74½	75⅜
International Nickel (Common)	66¼	65⅞
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	120¼	123½
Mack Trucks (Common)	98⅜	100
New York Central (Common)	156	160⅜
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	41½	41¼
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	42¾	43½
Pacific Gas & Electric	39½	41⅜
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	65	63¼
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	142¾	mutilated
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63¾	64½
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	54¾	55
Southerna Railway (Common)	133½	136
Standard Oil of California	53⅛	53⅛
„ „ of New Jersey	38½	38⅞
„ „ of New York	31¼	31¼
„ „ of Indiana	75½	74
Texas Corporation (Common)	49⅜	49¼
Tobacco Products (Common)	114	113
Union Carbide	137¾	137¼
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	189½	189½
United Fruit	135⅛	mutilated
United Drug (Common)	169	172½
United States Rubber (Common)	49⅞	55¼
United States Realty & Imp.	64½	64

American Gold Bond Qoutations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Aug. 25th	Sale Price Sept. 1th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Sept. 1th
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108	108¼	7.30
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105¾	105¾	6.95
Chile S. F. Loan.....	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102½	102	6.80
Argentine Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99¾	99⅝	6.05
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96	95⅞	7.40
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	102	102⅞	6.70
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sep. 15, 1945	111	111⅛	6.90
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	84⅛	84⅛	6.40
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 1, 1949	106⅞	106½	6.45
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	101¾	101⅛	6.85
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102¼	102⅛	6.75
German G. E. C. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅝	104⅛	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99½	99½	6.55
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98	98	6.70
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	98⅜	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	102	101½	7.35
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅜	100⅜	6.90
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	97	95	7.37
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	97	7.22
Willys Overland Co....	7	Pfd. Stock	94½	94	7.45
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	600	708	2.82

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, September 7, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Only minor fluctuations in the price of Bar Silver have taken place during the past week, to-day's quotation 25 5/16d. ready and forward in 1/16d. above the spot price ruling this day last, while the forward price remains unchanged. The official T/T rate on London is 1/32d. higher @ 2/5 3/32d. The exchange market has kept steady due chiefly to speculative sales of gold currencies, and further the demand from importers is still very small while a fair amount of export paper has been placed. The market is steady to firm at the close of toda'y business with Banks offering to sell at the following rates:—T/T London 26d, New York 60 3/4, Yen 77 3/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 61,981,000 an increase of Tls. 1,985,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 84,950,000 a decrease of $ 1,610,000

Estimated value Tls. 123,145,000 as against Tls. 131,073,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Sept. 1	Friday Sept. 2	Satur. Sept. 3	Monday Sept. 5	Tuesday Sept. 6	Wednesday Sept. 7
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5 471	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4
D/Dfts „	—	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 11/16	2/5 11/16
4 m/s „	—	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/6	2/6
T/T India	164.615	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 3/4	164 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
T/T France	1,523.269	1525	1525	1525	1525	1585	1535
T/T N. Y.	59.692	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
T/T Demand		60 1/8	59 7/8	59 7/8	59 7/8	60 3/8	60 3/8
T/T Hamburg		251	251	251	251	253	253
T/T H'kong	80.173	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/8
T/T Japan	79 413	79	79	79	79	78 3/8	78 1/8
T/T Batavia	148.433	148 3/4	148 3/4	148 3/4	148 3/4	150	150
T/T Straits	94.423	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.471	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4
4 m/s „ D/P	—	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8	2/7 5/8
6 m/s „ B/L Cred D/A	2/7.783	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 13/16	2/8 1/16	2/7 11/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,653.269	1655	1655	1655	1655	1665	1665
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	63.173	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/8
4 m/s „ Docs	—	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/4	64 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 3/16	25 1/8	25 3/16	25 5/16	25 3/8	25 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.54 1/2	G. $. 54 3/8	G. $. 54 5/8	G. $. 54 1/8	G. $.	G. $.54 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 386.50	Tls. 385.30	Tls. 381.80	Tls. 378.80	Tls. 381.70	Tls. 381.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.425	72.45	72.45	72.45	72.4625	72.425
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2½%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.99
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/8 9/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 9/32
„ 4 „	4 3/8 5/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/2
„ 6 „	4 5/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 9/32